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Early Medicine in Alberta

The First Seventy-Five Years



by

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EARLY MEDICINE IN ALBERTA

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Introduction

THE men and women who moulded the medical practice and founded and developed the organizations for the prevention of disease and for its treatment in a new country are worthy of remembrance.

An attempt to record some facts in the lives of the early medical practitioners of Alberta is made here. Difficulty has been encountered in collecting material. Valuable diaries and some records of early societies have disappeared. There are gaps in the history which cannot be filled.

Some readers may think that without the complete story this book should never have been written. The writer makes no apology for his work. He is also convinced from his difficulties in collecting the information presented here that it should have been done years ago.

It must be borne in mind that this is only an outline of the progress of medicine in Alberta.

More attention has been given to the earliest practitioners, but short biographical notes are presented of every physician who registered in the province up to the end of 1910. Many of these notes are brief because details are unobtainable.

It is true that outside the larger centres there were pioneers after 1910 and they have not been overlooked.

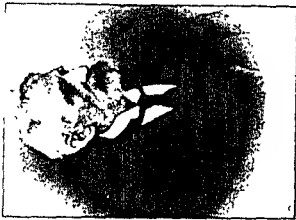
Mistakes will be found. To minimize their number, the Register of the North West Territories, the Alberta Medical Register and the minutes of the various Medical Societies have been consulted. Relatives and friends of early doctors have been helpful in supplying details.

The writer's thanks are due to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to the members of the Committee on Archives, and particularly to Dr. George R. Johnson, late Registrar of the College, who, over a period of twenty years, has supplied information and photographs and encouraged the collection and preservation of some material which forms the basis for this book.

For Chap. IX on Medical Education the "writer" has used the history of the Medical Faculty by D. G. Russell in the Bulletin of the U. of A. Med. Alumni Association; also the U. of A. annual calendars.

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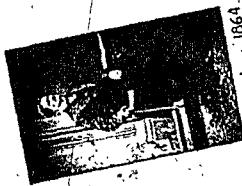
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Dr. W. M. Mackay,
The Pioneer Doctor in Alberta.



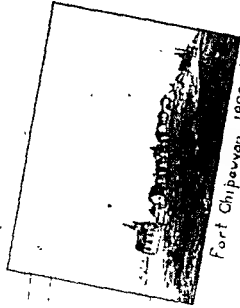
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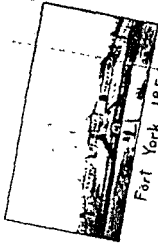
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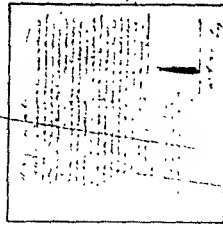
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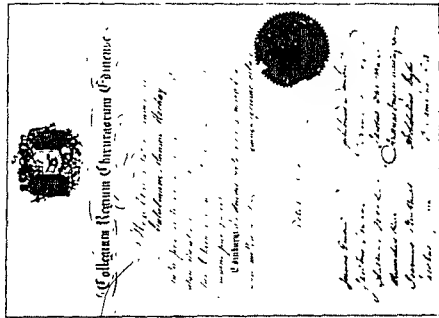
Fort Chipewyan, 1890



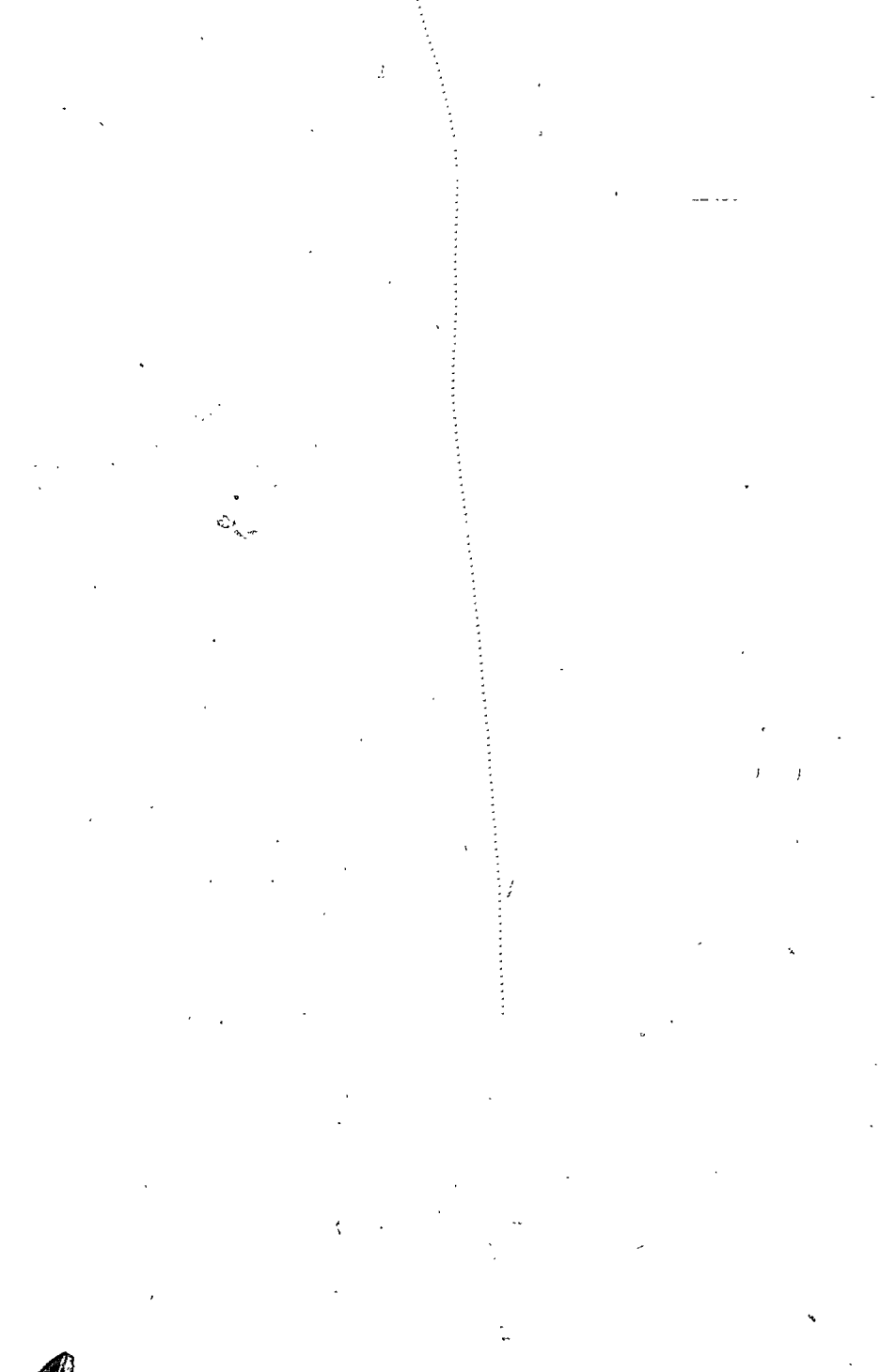
Fort York, 1854



Mackay Becomes
Chief Trader, 1879



DR. W. M. MACKAY



CHAPTER I

THE EARLY DAYS

When John Cabot on June 24, 1497, made his land-fall on Cape Breton Island and discovered North America, he believed that he had reached the shores of China. Disappointed at not finding the fabulous jewels, the precious silks and the rare spices for which so much had been ventured he weighed anchor and sailed for home.

It was left for Jacques Cartier of St. Malo in 1534 to thread his way through the Strait of Belle Isle, sail out on to the broad St. Lawrence and make his way to the interior of the continent. He, too, was confident that the Orient lay ahead of him. Even later, Champlain, upon reaching the rapids west of Montreal, exclaimed, "La Chine!" At last the gateway to China was discovered.

The exploration of Canada proceeded very slowly westward. Anthony Henry was the first white man to enter what is now Alberta. It is believed that in 1754-55 this Hudson's Bay trader pushed his way deep into the Red Deer River country and it is quite possible that he came within sight of the Rockies, called by his Indian guides the "Shining Mountains".

Before this, however, the flag of England was unfurled on the shores of Hudson Bay. Thomas Button, an English mariner, in 1612, while on a voyage to China carrying a message from King James to the Celestial Emperor, claimed possession of the great west for his country. In 1670 the Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay were given the monopoly of trade in the vast unknown wastes of the west. It was stipulated in the Charter that the Company should prosecute a search for a North West passage to China.

So the west was explored and mapped in an effort not only to collect the valuable furs but also to win through to the Western Sea and so avoid the long and dangerous voyages by way of the Cape of Good Hope,

or the equally lengthy and hazardous journeys by caravan across Asia to and from Cathay.

The Hudson Bay route was the one used by the Company and as Forts were established deeper and deeper in the western wilderness, an increasing number of employees was necessary and to safeguard their health a few medical officers entered the service moving from place to place and often acting as Factors as well.

The first of these to enter what was later to become Alberta, as far as one can learn, was Dr. William Todd. Arriving from Ireland he spent his life with the Company first at Fort Garry and in the eighteen twenties at Fort Wedderburn where he acted as factor and surgeon. The name of this Fort was later changed to Fort Chipewyan.

Fort Chipewyan was for years one of the most important in the north, and its geographical situation is of special interest to Albertans for there the first settlement in the province took place. Peter Pond, then an independent trader, pushed his way far beyond the posts on the prairies in 1778, and arrived on the Clearwater, the only river in Alberta which runs west. He entered the Athabaska and followed it down to a large lake, referred to by the Indians as "The meeting place of many waters". This was Lake Athabaska, and on its bosom the currents of many rivers unite. From it flows the Slave to become the great MacKenzie River, the largest in Canada. Into the Slave pours the mighty Peace, with a course almost twice as long as that of the Ottawa. Lake Athabasca itself stretches half way across the Province of Saskatchewan, and has an area of nearly 3,000 square miles. In 1785 Peter Pond drew the first map which included any part of what is now Alberta. From Chipewyan in 1789 Mackenzie set out on his voyage to the mouth of the river that now bears his name. From here also, in 1793, he started his momentous journey to the Pacific by way of the Peace River. This historic fort was the outfitting depot for many explorers and hunters into the Barren Lands.

Todd seems to have been a quarrelsome individual and was recalled to Fort Garry. While there he confined the wife of Sir George Simpson. Not long after he was moved to the far north since it was thought his eccentricities would do less harm there. After a

period of banishment, he returned to Fort Garry where he died in 1851.

Sir John Franklin after an unsuccessful voyage in search of the North West Passage attempted to reach the Arctic Sea by way of the Mackenzie River. With him went Dr. John Richardson. On their overland journey Richardson visited Fort Edmonton in 1820, and in his diary commented on the amount of goitre present.

Spending nearly eight years in the great north land, Richardson devoted much time to the study of its natural history. He described and named no less than twenty-two of the plants which dot our woods and meadow lands. Small animals and birds first described by or for him were numerous. Among the animals are the Franklin ground squirrel, the Richardson ground squirrel or "flicker tail", the Richardson kangaroo rat, and the Richardson water shrew. One should not forget also the common Franklin gull that frequents Alberta lakes, or the Richardson owl. When in the latter part of the nineteenth century explorers declared that grain would grow only a short distance above the American border, they did not know that Richardson had seen wheat ripening on the southern shores of Great Bear Lake at the latitude of Fort Norman and had stated that many parts of the north country were suitable for the growing of cereals.

In 1833 Sir George Black set out in search of the unreported John Ross party. Accompanying him was Dr. John King. This party crossed northern Alberta.

Dr. John Rae with Sir John Richardson in 1858 went through the wilds of the future province to the Arctic in a search for survivors of the Franklin expedition.

When the Atlantic cable broke down in 1858 a project was launched to construct a telegraph line across Canada and up the west coast to Alaska. Here a cable would pass across Behring Strait to connect with a telegraph line to run across Siberia. Dr. John Rae surveyed the course from Fort Garry to the coast. He was later given an Honorary M.D. degree by McGill University.

Not until 1863 does one find any other medical records, at which time Dr. W. B. Cheadle with Viscount

Milton made the Northwest Passage by land. The great amount of syphilis among the half-breeds and Indians at Fort Edmonton was noted.

When Palliser traversed the prairies in 1857 he was accompanied by Dr. James Hector, who being kicked by a horse in the pass west of Banff, gave it a name. One other medical man, Dr. Arthur Moren, of Halifax, accompanied Sandford Fleming who in 1872 made the original survey for the C.P.R. across Alberta and through the Yellowhead Pass. Neither of these doctors reported anything of medical interest.

Mention has been made of Company Surgeons visiting the future province at times. Undoubtedly the most picturesque of these was Dr. John McLaughlin who was at one time Chief Factor of the vast territory from Alaska to California and from the Pacific to the Rockies. At forty he had long silvery hair and the Indians called him "Whiteheaded Eagle". He reigned like a king over his vast domain and had a piper play his favorite Scottish music while he dined in style. He joined the Company in 1824 and died in 1857 and has been called the "Father of Oregon".

The first medical student from the west was Alexander Rowand, son of the Factor at Fort Edmonton. The exact date of his birth is in doubt, but in a letter from Edinburgh to Sir George Simpson in 1836 Rowand states that he was commencing the study of medicine. After graduation he took a two-year trip around the world and then practised for a time in Paris and Montreal. Later he became Lecturer in Clinical Surgery at the Quebec School of Medicine. He died in 1889.

An event of medical interest took place about 1870. Smallpox spread across the plains carrying off hundreds of victims. The plague became so alarming that the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories appointed Captain (later Sir) W. F. Butler to estimate the extent of the epidemic and to suggest a means of dealing with it.

Before the settlement of the west smallpox had several times paid visits to the Indian encampments. Early in the nineteenth century this scourge swept the Missouri and Saskatchewan regions, wiping out completely many tribes. A second visitation in 1869 and

1870 spread throughout the whole of the prairie provinces, striking with particular vehemence the inhabitants of the Edmonton district. Captain Butler, dispatched by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories to report on the situation, gives a vivid description of the condition.

"It is difficult to imagine a state of pestilence more terrible than that which kept pace with the moving parties of Crees during the summer months of 1870. By streams and lakes, in willow copses, and upon bare hillsides, often shelterless from the fierce rays of the summer sun and exposed to the rains and dews of the night, the poor, plague-stricken wretches lay down to die—no assistance of any kind—for the ties of family were quickly loosened and mothers abandoned their helpless children upon the wayside, fleeing onward to some fancied place of safety."

At St. Albert, out of a total population of nine hundred as many as six hundred were infected, and before the end of the year over three hundred and eleven had died. On Butler's advice a Board of Health was appointed, the first organized form of local government in Alberta. This board was composed of Roman Catholic Bishops and priests, including Father Leduc; Protestant Missionaries of whom the Rev. John McDougall was one, and Richard Hardisty, Chief Factor at Fort Edmonton. Their first act was to prohibit the exportation in that year (1871) of buffalo robes, leather and furs, since it was believed the contagion was communicated by these commodities. They allowed no person to leave the district who had had smallpox within three months. For twelve years after smallpox was not epidemic, but in 1883 it returned in Manitoba. Dr. W. M. MacKay then stationed at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie was sent for, but arrived after the smallpox had run its course.

Dr. MacKay was the pioneer doctor of Alberta. "His excellent professional abilities will be greatly appreciated, in as much as they are combined with great professional zeal and much kindness and amiability of character." Such were the words used by Sir James Y. Simpson, discoverer of chloroform anaesthesia, and Professor of Midwifery at the University of Edinburgh, in recommending Dr. William Morri-

son MacKay, for a position in Scotland in 1861. Three years later Dr. MacKay, as a surgeon to the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers trading into Hudson Bay arrived at York Factory, then staffed by a group of Scotsmen that could be counted on both hands. Later he penetrated the Great Northland and finally became the pioneer doctor of Alberta.

Few medical men had, previous to the coming of Dr. MacKay, remained long in Western Wilderness. Several brought out by the Earl of Selkirk remained in the Red River Settlement. One spent a few months on Hudson Bay in 1812. This was Dr. Thomas McKeever an "obstetrician adventurer" from Ireland. His experiences are on record.

In 1869 when smallpox broke out in the Edmonton District, there was no doctor nearer than Fort Garry, a thousand miles to the East.

Dr. MacKay was born at Stirling in the Scottish Lowlands in 1836, but he came of sturdy Highland stock. When ten years of age he was sent to Gillespie's preparatory school in Edinburgh. Before completing his elementary education he decided to make mechanical engineering his life work. But like many another whose plans "gang aft a'glee", he accidentally lost the sight of one eye. Lying for weeks in the Infirmary attended by doctors and nurses, he changed his mind and decided to study medicine. Entering Edinburgh University, he became a pupil of George Wilson, Regius Professor of Technology, and later was his junior assistant. Dr. John Brown, the author of "Horae Subsecivae", has given us a sympathetic picture of this Edinburgh teacher. He says of him that "truth of science was to him a body, full of loveliness, perfection, and strength, in which dwelt the unspeakable Eternal". "His great quality lay in making men love ascertained and recorded truth, scientific truth especially; he made his reader and hearer enjoy facts." Under such an influence did young MacKay begin his medical studies.

It is more than passing interest to recall some of the other members of the Faculty. Perhaps never had the University a more brilliant group of medical men at one time. James Syme, the famous "excisor" of diseased joints, a man who "never wasted a word,

nor a drop of ink, nor a drop of blood", was at the height of his fame. The journals of the time recorded his many remarkable operative procedures. One operation has been preserved in the writings of Dr. John Brown, who was then his assistant. In "Rab and His Friends" he tells of the notice which he himself posted on the wall of the first landing at Minto House. It read, "An Operation today,—J. B. Clerk". Then follows a classic description of a breast operation undertaken without an anaesthetic. Syme's career marked the end of a lustrous period in surgery. His assistant and son-in-law, Joseph Lister, opened another more splendid. Lister was a lecturer in Dr. MacKay's student days.

In other branches of medicine the Faculty at Edinburgh was outstanding. Three Monros in succession had occupied the chair at Anatomy for a period of 126 years. This subject had suffered from a progressive asthenia under *Monro tertius* "who unconcernedly at noon ate cranberry tarts in the midst of grinning students at a small pastry-cook's, and with digestion unimpaired the next hour read his grandfather's essays on hydrophobia as part of an anatomical course". Better days were in sight, however, for John Goodsir presently occupied the chair of anatomy. Though little is heard of him today, his work in his own day was of such outstanding importance that Richard Virchow dedicated his work on cellular pathology to him "as one of the earliest and most acute observers of cell-life, both physiological and pathological, as a slight testimony of his deep respect and sincere admiration by the Author". The late Dr. Harry Goodsir Mackid, of Calgary, was named after him. Then, too, Sir James Y. Simpson, one of the great obstetricians of his day, the inventor of acupressure, and, as we have seen, the discoverer of chloroform as an anaesthetic, was in full career.

Under such tutelage young MacKay prosecuted his medical studies, and in 1858, at the age of twenty-two, received his degree. For the next three years he was an assistant to Dr. William C. Fowler, a late lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the University, Aberdeen. Dr. Fowler was then in practice near Edinburgh. On seeking a post as surgeon to the Parish of Muthill, MacKay carried with him testimonials from many leading medical men in Edinburgh. From that

of Sir James Y. Simpson, the opening quotation is extracted. He practised for a time at East Linton, evidently not having sufficient backing to get the post he sought. A chance meeting in Edinburgh with the General Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, who was a cousin, turned his thought to the great company's operations in Rupert's Land. Like many another youth of those days his imagination had been fired by the tales of R. M. Ballantyne, who, after spending six years in the service of the Company, wrote "Hudson Bay" and "The Young Fur Traders". Such a life as there depicted sent many another young Scot across the Atlantic, to spend his happiest days hunting and trading in the far recesses of the mighty unknown wastes of British North America.

MacKay was told of the need of doctors in the North, and joined the Company as surgeon. On June 13, 1864, he sailed from London, having the night before attended the dinner which it was customary for the Company to give to the officers of their ships on the eve of their departure for Hudson Bay. The fleet consisted of three barques, the Prince Albert, Prince Rupert and the Prince of Wales. The two former were sister ships of five hundred tons burden. Each was 103 feet long, 25 feet 6 inches broad, 17 feet 6 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches between decks, with a cabin 10 by 12 feet.

The voyage was long and eventful. The Prince Albert, carrying Dr. MacKay, ran on the reefs of Mansel Island at the entrance of the Bay, but was saved and reconditioned. It was on the Prince of Wales that John Richardson, later Sir John, who accompanied Sir John Franklin on his historic "Journey to the Polar Sea", was a passenger in 1819.

It is not known how many days it took the Prince Albert to reach York Factory, but on a voyage in 1845 it is recorded that thirty-seven days were spent in beating down the bay a distance of six hundred miles: The barque which carried Doctor MacKay ran on a shoal, was floated at high tide, and when it arrived in port a large boulder which had lodged in its hull dropped out and the vessel had to be beached.

What little one can gather about York Factory during the doctor's stay is from the pen of Isaac Cowie,

an old-timer in the Company's service. Dr. MacKay arrived in 1867. He kept a diary during the greater part of his life in the North, but unfortunately it was lost after his retirement in Edmonton. His widow, who still resides there, remembers many incidents which he related. Cowie remarks that Dr. McKay inspected the crew and passengers on the former's arrival at York Factory in 1867. This was a very necessary procedure, since it was a common occurrence for scarlet fever, measles, and enteric fever to break out at this port of entry and to spread to the families of the officers, and then to the half-breeds and Indians in the vicinity. Such outbreaks also happened frequently when the fur brigade arrived at any of the posts scattered throughout the great northern territory.

The officers fared well at York Factory. Fish, duck, geese and venison in generous quantity were spread before them. Milk came from their own dairy, and in summer rhubarb, lettuce, and radish grown in their garden added relish to the more substantial fare. At lunch beer or stout was served, while at dinner port and sherry went the rounds.

Shortly after Cowie's arrival Dr. MacKay volunteered for service in the Mackenzie River district, news having arrived of some mysterious disease among the Indians which was interfering with the trapping and consequently the buying of furs. The doctor was to winter at Norway House, one of the most important posts in the West. Here the brigades from Fort Garry, the prairie-forts, and those from the Athabaska and far off Mackenzie River centres met to deliver their furs, their mail, and gossip, and to receive in return the various goods used for barter with the Indians, dispatched from York Factory. Cowie gives a minute description of the preparations and a graphic picture of the trip. The voyageurs as usual were decked out in their picturesque costumes. Even the clerks, when travelling, wore grayish blue cloth capotes with silver plated buttons and a broad scarlet sash. Beautiful silk-worked, tanned moccasins completed their outfit.

The first night out there was a downpour of rain. The camp-fire was a miserable little one of driftwood, and Cowie was glad to accept the doctor's invitation to have supper with him. "As a campaigner of three

years' experience, the doctor had everything comfortably arranged in his tent", writes Cowie. He had procured a ham and some cured buffalo tongue before leaving York Factory. "After disposing of these and fortifying ourselves with wine, Land (a clerk) brought forth a concertina, upon which he was no mean performer, and we all joined in a singsong until about ten o'clock." Early next morning the cold wet tent rattled down on their heads, and they were forced to dress in the open air. Scrambling aboard, they found in the sternsheets of the York boat, a kettle of hot tea, and some biscuits, which constituted their early breakfast.

On this trip Dr. MacKay got an insight into the mind and characteristics of the French half-breed and of his skill and prowess. One day they made a portage past Trout Falls, a sixteen-foot drop, and, while at dinner, there was a rattle of oars. Soon the Portage la Loche brigade of four boats flashed by and took the cascade at full speed with a final flourish of the steering oar just before disappearing.

MacKay and Cowie tried their hands at towing, poling, pushing, and warping the boats upstream, but on the portages they were given the oars to carry as they had not yet mastered the portage strap. For three weeks they toiled upstream, then over the height of land, then downstream, before reaching Norway House. The French voyageurs worked from dawn until sunset on a diet that an unemployed man on relief today would not consider fit for his dog. Pemmican, made of dried and partly pulverized buffalo meat mixed with tallow, was the food that appeased their gigantic appetites and supplied the energy for their strenuous work.

A busy winter at Norway House prepared MacKay for his long trip into the Mackenzie district. He reached Fort Simpson in the summer of 1868. This Fort was one of the most important in the North, situated on the Mackenzie at the mouth of the Liard, a river with a drainage area almost twice that of the Ottawa, and itself almost as long. The doctor remained here for four years, living part of this time with Bishop Bompas. At Simpson there was one of the best libraries in the whole country. It contained about a thousand volumes.

The first year he was at Fort Simpson Dr. MacKay made a trip to Fort Liard, some hundreds of miles up

the river, where he found much sickness and distress among the Liard and Nahanni Indians, the latter a fierce, untamed tribe, always distrustful of the fur traders. They have within the last few years been opposing the entrance of the prospectors into the upper reaches of the rivers that course through their territory. These proud natives came in all their finery once a year, about June, in a picturesque line of canoes laden with furs to trade at Fort Simpson. During the long cold winter MacKay made excursions by dog-train to Fort Chipewyan and other posts in the district.

Dr. MacKay was married in 1874 to Jane Flett, daughter of William Flett, of Kirkwall, Scotland, who was later the Factor at York Factory. The next year he was in charge of Fort Rae for nine months. From there he went to Fort Resolution, where he remained for four or five years. A furlough of eleven months was spent at York Factory. About this time he made a winter journey with dogs to Isle La Crosse, over half way to Fort Garry. He returned to Fort Simpson in March, and hearing of great sickness amongst the Indians at Great Bear Lake hurried north. He was back in the next spring, to go with the brigade to La Loche. The following autumn saw him at Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake. Here he wintered.

He spent a year at Dunvegan on the Peace River, and then went to Fort Resolution as Chief Trader in 1879. These frequent changes of location were made in order to give the Indians at each post the benefit of a doctor. It was only the most urgent cases of illness for which his services were asked by the Indians. Their medicine men, notwithstanding the best efforts of the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, still carried on out of sight of the missionaries, even as they do today on the various reservations throughout the province.

Mrs. MacKay tells of one occasion, when one of the Company's employees was gored by a bull and suffered from a large gash in the abdominal muscles. The doctor selected his instruments—this was before his former teacher Lister had succeeded in convincing his colleagues of the value of antiseptics—and prepared to sew up the wound. When all was ready, he turned to his wife and said: "You're better at this work than I am,

you sew this up". Accustomed as she was to the making of moccasins and the deerskin costumes of the country, Mrs. MacKay put twelve stitches in the belly wound, and was quite proud of the fact that the patient made a speedy and permanent recovery.

Frequently, when the Fur Brigade or the mail arrived at a Post epidemics broke out. Scarlet fever, measles, and dysentery ravaged the Post, and Doctor MacKay was called from his business duties to minister to the sick, not only of his staff but of the surrounding Indians. It was a trying time for him, but a fortunate circumstance for the Company that his medical knowledge was available at the far distant posts in these emergencies. On one occasion this was most distressing. His wife and six children were stricken with scarlet fever during a severe epidemic at Fort Chipewyan, and one child was lost. Mrs. MacKay remembers the paucity of drugs and their limited variety. Epsom salts, rhubarb, and grey powder served for many a patient whose complaints called for a more efficacious but absent remedy.

One catches glimpses of Dr. MacKay in the writings of several missionaries and travellers. The Rev. A. C. Garrioch, who was born in 1848 in the Peace River, and later returned as a school teacher to Fort Simpson and later still became an Anglican clergyman, when en route from Fort Garry to his first teaching assignment travelled from Lac La Loche down the Mackenzie River in 1874 with MacKay, who was in charge. He accepted the latter's invitation to share with him his mess, tent, and sternsheets in the York boat. Garrioch had his violin, and it turned out that Dr. MacKay, and Mr. Kenneth McDonald, one of the Company's officers, who had been an old college chum of the teacher's, could each play it as well. He writes:—

"One day, while we were afloat, I manoeuvred for the Doctor's boat by saying to him after he had done his best with 'The days of Auld Lang Syne', 'Doctor, that was just fine. I do like that old tune when one puts some soul into it, as you do'. Then Mr. McDonald took his turn and played 'The Devil among the Tailors'. When he was through and had laid the violin across his knee, and the doctor, smiling and rubbing his hands had said, 'how very realistic', I said, reaching out my hand for the violin,

'please pass me over that fiddle and see how I'll electrify the fishes'. When I was through the doctor said, 'Well, I don't know what effect that may have had on the Mackenzie River fishes, but it was fine, and took my thoughts back to Aberdeen'."

In 1881, Dr. MacKay went to Scotland on a visit and spent the winter there. After his seventeen years from contact with medical thought and progress he was amazed at the changes wrought in obstetrics and surgery. Simpson had been dead eleven years, but chloroform was established in obstetrics and surgery. Lister, who had succeeded Syme in the chair of Edinburgh, and in 1877 went to London, had just applied his antiseptic principle to the surgery of the bones and joints, which did so much to extend the domain of surgery. Spencer Wells and Lawson Tait were outstanding surgeons at this time, while Pasteur had become world-famous, and Koch's reputation was fast increasing. What a change in medical science since he had buried himself in the woods of Canada!

On his return in 1882 he was placed in charge of Fort Dunvegan on the Peace River. After five years of service there he was moved to Grouard on Lesser Slave Lake. From Grouard, Dr. MacKay once took a winter trip to Edmonton, two hundred miles of it on skates. These skates were of local manufacture. Pieces of hard wood were shaped to fit the boot and with a saw a groove was cut in the bottoms and files set in and made secure. These skates were now bound with strips to the shoes. On these primitive gliders the employees of the Company often enjoyed exercise on the northern water courses.

Five years later he took charge at Fort Chipewyan.

In 1889 Warburton Pike made his famous hunting expedition into the Barrens after muskox. He met Dr. MacKay at the mouth of the Clearwater, where he was waiting on the sternwheel steamer Grahame, which had superseded the York boats on the northern waterways as far as Fort Smith. MacKay accompanied Pike this far, and, embarking in a light canoe, they went down the old boat route, making some fifteen portages in a long afternoon. Later in the season, at Fort Resolution, Pike met Dr. MacKay, who was on his yearly round of

visits to the outlying posts of his district. The following spring he received from the doctor a burning glass, a compass, a watch and half a dozen pair of glasses to protect the party against snow-blindness. There were also axes, knives, and beads in case Esquimaux were encountered. On this journey Pike arrived at a large lake, unnamed on his maps. This he called Lake MacKay after the doctor who had done so much to ensure the success of his trip. This lake is about 1,000 square miles in extent.

In 1895 Caspar Whitney made a trip to the Barren Ground on snowshoes, and met Dr. MacKay at Chipewyan. The latter tried to dissuade the Whitney party from attempting to venture into the Barrens in winter. Finding advice of no avail, he made a contribution of greater importance—two of the post's best dog teams. With these Whitney made a successful trip. Just after the turn of the century J. W. Tyrrell arrived at Fort Chipewyan to explore the sub-arctics of Canada. Dr. MacKay was away, but was expected any time on the Grahame. A strong wind was blowing and a heavy sea running when the boat tied up at the pier after dark. The doctor disembarked and declared that it was the last time he would ever be a passenger on her in such weather. This, perhaps, was not an unwise resolution, since the steamer was top-heavy and drew only about three feet of water, and was not unlikely to roll over in rough weather. MacKay supplied Tyrrell with the best guide available.

For ten years Dr. MacKay remained in charge of this important post, retiring to Edmonton in 1898. So valuable had been his service to the Hudson's Bay Company during his thirty-four years as Surgeon and Factor that a post between Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan was named after him. Ill-health restricted his activities for some time, but later he was able to enter practice. On January 15, 1902, at a meeting in Edmonton, the few practitioners in that city and vicinity organized the North Alberta Medical Association, with Dr. W. M. MacKay as its first president. This was the parent society of the present Edmonton Academy of Medicine. On February 25, 1917, following a fall on an icy sidewalk, Dr. MacKay passed away. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and six daughters.

Fifty-three years of self-sacrificing practice, nearly all spent in the north country, should assure this hardy campaigner a place at the top of the list of pioneers in the medical history of the West.

The real settlement of Alberta by the whites began about the time of the arrival of the Mounted Police in 1874. Before 1880 there were few whites in this area. Edmonton consisted of twelve log houses exclusive of the Fort. Three years later no white community existed between Edmonton and Calgary, although small numbers of settlers were collecting at Fort Macleod, Pincher Creek, and Lethbridge. The total white population of the whole region was less than 5,000. The coming of the C.P.R. main line gave an impetus to settlement from Medicine Hat to Banff. The railway reached Calgary in August, 1883. A branch line to Lethbridge made this an important centre because of its coal. The Calgary and Edmonton branch completed in 1891 opened up the country between.

Before the railway one finds medical men entering the country by way of Hudson Bay or from Fort Garry by saddle and ox cart. By the latter route in 1872 came Dr. George Verey in company with George McDougall, son of the pioneer Methodist missionary. The McDougall house was at that time the only one outside the Fort and was situated on the top of what is now McDougall Hill. Dr. Verey, a graduate of St. Bartholomew's, London, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1859 and after practising medicine in Australia he served as a military surgeon in the China War. Following his discharge from the army in the Far East, he joined that of the United States in Montana as a medical officer and signal observer. His experiences here were recorded in the form of letters sent to his family in England and were unfortunately lost later. References to them are found in letters written to him, and it is only from these, in which his life in the west is reflected, and from the local newspaper that one gets some idea of the hardships incident to his practice in Edmonton. Soon after his arrival he worked as a clerk in the Company's office. Then he opened a school which he continued to conduct until the spring of 1875, when he went to the Red River Colony. Returning, he proceeded to the Methodist mis-

sion at Morley, near Banff. During the winter of 1876 Mr. Hardisty, chief factor at Edmonton, fell seriously ill of rheumatic fever and sent by dog-train for Dr. Verey. The doctor remained at the Fort with his patient till spring when he accompanied Mr. Hardisty to Winnipeg, returning again in the fall. He married a friend of the McDougall's at this time, and after spending the winter in teaching he became disheartened and back again he went to Winnipeg, to become a partner in a drug firm, where he remained for a year. Once more Edmonton lured him, and he was soon engaged in school-teaching, practising medicine, and farming on the land now occupied by the Municipal Golf Course. His time was fully occupied for several years in the practise of medicine and farming, but there was little remuneration, and with a growing family financial difficulties beset him and he gave way to fits of depression. He died in November, 1881, and the Edmonton Bulletin said of him that "In his medical practice he was singularly successful and the greater part of the people had every confidence in his skill." He died apparently of an overdose of chloral taken during an acute illness.



First Asst. Surgeon Nevitt, NWMD
Ft. McLeod 1874-1878



Crossing the prairie, 1874



Nevitt writing his diary

DR. R. B. NEVITT

1877 11

High wind all day. Not a shadow seen
 making rapidly. Curious phenomenon
 occurred this evening about 3.30. The
 present moon & stars the evening stars
 were in place just as in the
 drawing book being near the western
 horizon - Gagnon was speaking of an
 article that was seen and heard last August
 at Edmonton about 1000 ft. that he tells a large ball
 of fire.

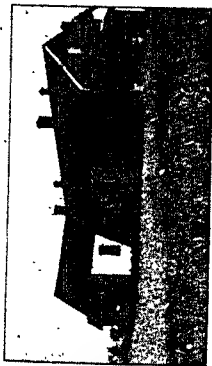
18th Jan. Service as usual today. Mail came
 in this afternoon. No news in particular
 heard a nothing further from my camp.

19th Jan. Fine day - no wind - Rose drove with
 me to see Comfort in his camp.

20th Jan. He is suffering considerably with sciatica - found the
 drums going & a medicine woman burning little
 holes in his leg along the course of the pain.

21st Jan. A large fire burning on the prairie across
 the river north-east of us. A fire took
 place in the lumber mill - the force turned out
 to put it out - & soon succeeded. A very high
 wind - up-ming up suddenly about 11 am. & has
 continued all day.

22nd Jan. No news in particular today. One or
 two horse races gave an appearance of
 excitement to the little bunch. but it was soon
 over. The Col. has now a suit for my daughter - it
 must get the better off legs. This mail Comfort has
 been in the hospital while he is with a
 little hospital I am sure in about a week.



Married Police Hospital, Fort Meade

The Macleod Group
 Insurance and Marine
 100 William Street, New York City

BUSINESS CARDS
G. A. KENNEDY, M.D.
 100 William Street, New York City
 Office, 100 William Street, New York City

L. GEO. DEVERER, M.D.
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H. RUMBLESON MEAD,
 100 William Street, New York City
 Office, 100 William Street, New York City

President, 100 William Street, New York City

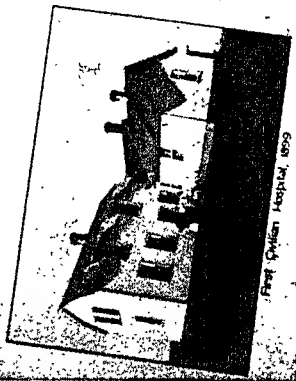
1953



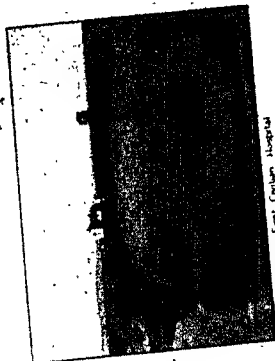
Chief Surgeon Kilham, N.W.A.D.



Dr. G. A. Kennedy



First Civilian Hospital, 1909

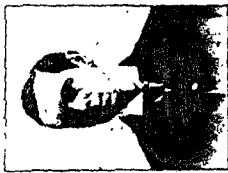


First Civilian Hospital



Dr. J. A. Kennedy (1909)

MACLEOD GROUP



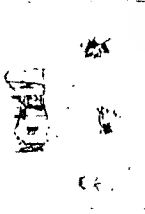
Dr. M. Smith
Dr. Mead, 1901



Dr. H. Remington Mead —
First Doctor, Pincher Creek



Dr. Mead and first polo team in Alberta
Second in America



Dr. G. Malcolmson Hospital, Frank



Pincher Creek — Dr. G. A. Kennedy



Pincher Creek Hospital



Dr. John T. Jenkins
1898-1903



Pincher Creek Memorial Hospital

PINCHER CREEK GROUP

15552 Section 1

CHAPTER II

MOUNTED POLICE PERIOD

From 1874 onward the development of medical practice can be roughly divided, with some overlapping, into three periods. First, the years between the coming of the mounties, and the opening up of the country by the railway to the formation of the Province of Alberta, in 1905. Third, from that date to the present. In this history most stress will be laid on the early pioneering days and on the organizations of the medical profession, the health acts and regulations, hospitals and other essential services.

The coming of the North West Mounted Police was due to an invasion by unscrupulous independent fur traders from over the border, mostly from Montana, who by unfair methods robbed the Indian hunters of their fur. They sold rum and this "fire water" frequently caused murders and tribal fights.

These renegade traders built forts far above the border and before the Police arrived flew the American flag and one fort at least was defended by a cannon. The disturbances increased to such a degree that the Dominion government were obliged to form a Police Force to maintain order. In April, 1874, three Troops of Police which had spent the winter at Fort Garry prepared for their journey west. There had been provision made for one surgeon and this post went to Dr. John G. Kittson, who had graduated from McGill University in 1869. He chose as his assistant Dr. Richard Barrington Nevitt, an 1871 graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto.

These two accompanied six troops in their march across the prairies in the summer and fall of 1874. Assistant Surgeon Nevitt continued on past the Belly River with the detachment under Lieut. Colonel Macleod to establish the Fort which later bore the latter's name, while Surgeon Kittson returned with the main column to Swan River the place chosen as the future head-

quarters. He returned later on visits of inspection to Forts in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

As the number of police forts grew, an increasing need was found for more surgeons. Some of these were civilian practitioners in centres of population where few police were stationed. Information regarding many of these is meagre, but of some interesting facts as to their life and work is available.

Dr. George Kittson was the second son of Commodore Kittson, of the Red River of the north, and was born in St. Paul's (later St. Paul), Minnesota, on August 16, 1844. He was a step-grandson of Alexander Henry, who established a fur-trading post on the Red River for the North-West Company in 1801 and debauched the Indians with assiduity and success.

Kittson entered McGill University for the session 1864-65. He gave his residence as Berthier, Québec, and religion, Church of England. For some unrecorded reason he did not attend the 1867-68 session, thus taking five years to complete what was then a four years' course. He graduated in 1869. With Nevitt he accompanied the police on their march from Dufferin, Manitoba, across the plains. The accommodation for the full strength was found insufficient at Swan River, and Kittson returned to Winnipeg and finally to Dufferin, where he remained during the winter of 1874-75. In May or June, 1875, the headquarters moved back to Swan River, and Kittson remained there until August, 1876. In this year he was transferred to Fort Walsh, where he served until 1882, the year of his retirement. During his term at Fort Walsh frequent visits were made to Fort Macleod and other western posts. He was active on general and special services, and it would appear that he fulfilled these duties in addition to acting as chief surgeon. In 1879 the Department of Indian Affairs undertook to pay half of Kittson's salary. This serves to show the extent of his work as a pioneer doctor. It was during his sojourn at Fort Walsh that Sitting Bull and his American Sioux were refugees at Wood Mountain and a continual source of trouble to the Canadian authorities.

There is little record of Kittson's movements while in the West. Perhaps the only references to him are

to be found in the diary of Dr. Nevitt. Unfortunately many valuable records of the pioneers have been lost. Dr. Nevitt's diary, with the exception of the last twenty-seven pages, has disappeared. A few excerpts from these are of interest. They show that Kittson was at Macleod.

Under the date, Tuesday, February 12, 1878, one reads: "All my patients doing well. Kittson's mouth is pretty sore. Some more spicules of bone came away this morning". Four days later one finds: "Kittson's face is improving and his strength getting better". Again on the 19th: "Sent in my report for 1877. Kittson engaged in writing his". A month after this: "Kittson had another bad turn while I was away, but has nearly recovered again".

Kittson was able to take a ride with Nevitt four days later. A final entry, under date of April 3rd, shows the departure of the chief surgeon for the Cypress Hills.

Kittson resigned on January 24, 1882, to take up private practice in St. Paul, Minn. He died on May 10, 1884, at the age of 38. The cause of his death was given as apoplexy. After seeing the fragments of Nevitt's diary it was thought of interest to see what Kittson had to say, since every policeman was required to keep a daily record of his work. After a prolonged search the writer found that Dr. John M. Armstrong, of St. Paul, was interested also. The latter went to a lot of trouble and finally located the diary. Unfortunately it contained nothing of northwest experiences. An extract from Dr. Armstrong's letter is of sufficient interest to be quoted.

"This morning I spoke to a physician here who I found out had seen and read it about three years ago. He stated that it contained nothing about the mounted police or his northwest experiences. This must be so as he did not know that Dr. Kittson was ever connected with the mounted police.

"He stated that the scene of the diary is located mostly in Philadelphia, and describes his endeavours to discontinue the use of morphine to which he was addicted.

"This morning I went to the cemetery and noted the inscription on his tombstone, read as follows:

JOHN G. KITTSON
DIED MAY 6TH 1884
AGED 40 YEARS.

"In order to verify it I looked up his death certificate (he died here) in the Health Department, and to my surprise the two did not agree. The death certificate gives his age as 38 years and the date of his death as May 10, 1884, cause—apoplexy. Born in the United States and single.

"As a matter of fact he committed suicide by taking a large dose of morphine. He was probably born at his father's trading post near Fort Snelling.

"Dr. Kittson was a son of Norman W. Kittson's first wife and had no Indian blood."

Of the first assistant surgeon there is more information. Richard Barrington Nevitt was born in Savannah, Ga., on November 22, 1850. At fifteen the Civil War was disrupting the social and educational life of the South, and young Nevitt went to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec. From this school in 1868 he matriculated in the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Here he met William Osler who had just arrived. He said that Osler "brought no marked reputation except that he was a good fellow and held the distance record for throwing a cricket ball". He also wrote: "One afternoon I had an engagement with W.O. and called for him at Bovill's office. The room was large and bare with a few chairs and a small deal table—like a kitchen table. Osler opened the drawer of the table—Dr. Bovill had gone out—and said: "Look here! This drawer has been filled to overflowing with bills two or three times this afternoon, and now look! One solitary bill lay in the drawer. As the patients paid their fees Osler placed them in a drawer. A needy patient came along and Dr. Bovill reversed the process and handed money out so that the sick man might get his medicine and the food and other things required."

In 1871 Nevitt received his B.A., his M.B. in 1874. Eight years later, 1882, he returned to acquire his M.D. While at the University he joined the H. C. Queen's Own (Trinity), and thus became a Canadian citizen. Before graduation he lived in the Toronto General Hospital, first as a dresser and later as an assistant apothecary.

cary. Finally he acted as a house surgeon. Then he joined the North West Mounted Police and journeyed to Fort Macleod where he remained until his retirement in 1878. His chief concern was with the Mounted Police but he ministered to the surgical needs of the few whites and breeds in the vicinity and the odd Indian, as will be seen.

With the construction of the original barracks a building was set aside as a hospital. No provision was made for a staff, so the custom developed of using the services of a regular member of the force as a dispenser, to be in charge of the drug supply, and in various ways to assist the surgeon. These men became known as hospital stewards, or according to rank—hospital sergeants. It was not until surgeon Jukes received the post of senior surgeon in 1882 that the practice of appointing a number of fully qualified pharmacists as hospital stewards, with the rank of sergeant, was inaugurated. In the same way a number of medical men were engaged as regular members of the force, and were given the non-commissioned rank of staff-sergeants. From the earliest days of the policing of the plains it was the custom for civilian patients to be treated in the police hospitals, since no other accommodation was available. This practice continued in some districts until the nineties.

The Macleod Hospital, constructed in 1874, was the first in Alberta. In 1875 Fort Walsh had one. Other western posts followed: Qu'Appelle in 1881, Calgary in 1877, Regina in 1883, Maple Creek in the same year. Battleford and Prince Albert had hospitals in 1884. Lethbridge in 1886 had a mine hospital which was open to the police. Three years later they constructed their own hospital there.

Nevitt during his stay at Macleod recorded observations on the weather, movements of the force, and comments on amateur dramatic performances. Little of medical interest appears—an occasional complaint about his drugs being delayed in transit from Fort Benton, Montana Territory. Unfortunately most of his journal is lost. Only that part from November 23, 1877, until the fall of 1878 is in existence.

In December, 1877, Crowfoot, a famous Indian chief, was a patient. A short time after this he writes:

"I operated upon Kennedy's woman in Jerry Pott's house this afternoon and removed a large piece of dead bone from the humerus near the head." On February 25th he writes: "A train is to go to Calgary tomorrow and is willing to carry a little freight." The next day: "The man Sproule took a box of drugs for me to Lauder. This about completes his list. I packed up Herchmer's medicines. They are now ready awaiting shipment." From another item it would appear that the Lauder mentioned above was hospital sergeant in Calgary.

Dr. John Drought Lauder was born in Ireland in 1857, attended Trinity College, Dublin, and then studied medicine for three years in Liverpool. In 1875 he sailed for Nova Scotia, where he remained for one year and trained as a veterinary surgeon. Then he joined the mounted police. In 1877 he became hospital sergeant. After two months as such he was transferred to Calgary, where he remained for two and half years in a medical capacity for the government. In 1880 Dr. Lauder served in different points in the northwest, and in 1881 became sub-agent of the Blackfoot Reserve. One year later he was foreman of the famous Cochrane Ranch, which was then under the management of Col. Walker. In 1885 Lauder joined Major Hatton's troop of Alberta Rifles as lieutenant. The rebellion quelled, Lauder ranched four miles north of Calgary for a number of years. He served two years on the Northwest Council at Regina, being elected in 1886. On the death of Dr. George Verey, the first practitioner of Edmonton, Dr. Lauder was invited to locate in that village. His request for a bonus of \$2,000 a year was unacceptable to the citizens and he continued ranching. From 1892 he resided at Innisfail, Alberta, until his death a few years ago.

Dr. George F. Herchmer referred to in Nevitt diary was the fourth son of the Rev. William M. Herchmer, of Kingston, Ontario. He was born on December 9, 1849, educated at Brighton, England, and after studying medicine at Queen's University went to Louisville, Ky., where he graduated. In 1870 he accompanied the Wolsley Expedition to the Red River. He enlisted in the mounted police as a constable in 1874. He was stationed for a time at Fort Saskatchewan. Leaving the force he engaged in farming not far from there.

Late in 1881 he was medical superintendent of the North Pacific Hospital at Brainard, Minn. Returning to Canada, he was in charge of the medical work on the C.P.R. construction in the mountains, with headquarters at Donald. He died in Egypt, Wash., on November 3, 1896. He was a brother of the late Comm. Herchmer, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Nevitt returned to Toronto in 1878 to enter civil practice. When the Women's Medical College was established in 1883 the Chair of Sanitary Science was occupied by R. B. Nevitt, M.D. Dr. A. McPhedran became Dean in 1887, but resigned the next year. Nevitt became his successor and discharged his duties as Dean and Professor of Clinical Surgery until the closure of the College in 1906. Following this, he continued his duties at the Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, and retained his "surgeoncy at St. Michael's Hospital. He was a charter member of the Toronto Academy of Medicine. Shortly before his death on May 11, 1928, this Society made him an Honorary Member in perpetuo. His passing removed one of the links joining eastern and western Canadian medicine, and its recent date shows how close to the present was the past in southern Alberta.

Of the Police surgeons who served in the early days in Alberta many left no records. Some who entered civilian practice left their mark on provincial medical history and helped mould the future policies of the medical organizations. Among the first of these was Dr. G. A. Kennedy.

Dr. George Allan Kennedy received his appointment as an assistant surgeon on October 1, 1878, and was sent to Fort Macleod. In 1880 he was at Fort Walsh, where he remained until October, 1882, when he returned to Fort Macleod. He resigned his commission in July, 1887, but returned in a temporary capacity for a short time in 1888. He was born on April 16, 1858, in Dundas, Ontario, and obtained his degree in 1878 from McGill. He was an ardent and expert polo player and did much to advance this game in the West. In 1889 at the Banff meeting of the Canadian Medical Association he presented a paper on "The Climate of Alberta," which was the first medical paper to be delivered by a practitioner of this province.

Dr. H. Y. Baldwin served in Macleod from 1887 to 1888. He belonged to a well known family in Ontario. He died a few years ago in Edmonton. Peter Aylen, 1891 to 1894 at Macleod, was a McGill graduate (1886). He was in Calgary from 1889 to 1891. He died a few years ago at Fort Saskatchewan. F. E. Powell served there from 1887 to 1889. J. C. McNamara served at Macleod in 1889, and was in Calgary in 1890, but for how long it has not been possible to ascertain.

E. A. Braithwaite, the present Chief Coroner of Alberta, was with the police in Macleod in 1886. He joined the force on May 7, 1884. Immediately on completing his drill and riding school the authorities found out that he was a medical student, and he was made hospital sergeant at Regina. In 1885 he was sent as medical attendant to Prince Albert. No sooner there, than he left with the police, 300 strong, to go to Fort Carlton. There he arrived just after the Duck Lake fight and was busy with the wounded. After the Battle of Batoche Reil was captured. Dr. Braithwaite was present at his execution. In 1885 he was hospital sergeant at Lethbridge. He writes:

"In the Spring of 1886, a young doctor arrived under contract with the Galt mines, and he became acting assistant surgeon, and I retired to the lesser dignity of hospital sergeant. In September there was built a combined police and miner's hospital. I was the first to sleep in it and this was the beginning of the present Galt Hospital in Lethbridge."

The young doctor mentioned above was the late F. H. Mewburn, one of a long line of medical military men. One Francis Mewburn, in 1765, in the city of Durham, England, signed articles with a medical practitioner for a term of seven years to learn "The Art, Science and Mystery of an Apothecary." For the sum of fifty pounds he was to receive, "good, wholesome and sufficient meat, drink, and lodging fit and convenient for him." He practised in Whitby, England, for many years. When Napoleon threatened to invade England he obtained a commission as a Captain of Volunteers.

John Mewburn, son of the above, practised in England until 1832, when he emigrated to Canada. His son, F. C. Mewburn, also studied medicine, and in 1838

passed the medical board of Upper Canada. After serving as a military surgeon with a coloured corps he settled in Weston in 1845. From here he moved to Niagara Falls, where he resided for thirty-five years. While there he received an honorary degree from the University of Buffalo. Frank Hamilton was at that time professor of surgery in that institution and a friend of Dr. Mewburn's. The latter moved to Montreal and later lived in Toronto.

Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn was born at Drummondville, which was near Niagara Falls, in 1858. After graduation from McGill University in 1881 he served as an intern in the Montreal General Hospital. There were three others—Andrew Henderson who was the first civilian practitioner in Calgary, James Bell, later Professor of Surgery in McGill, and John A. MacDonald. The Canadian Pacific Railway was opening up the west now and Mewburn had a roving spirit. He went to Winnipeg and was appointed house surgeon in the Winnipeg General Hospital. In 1885 the rebellion broke out and he was in charge of the Military Hospital in the Manitoba capital. From 1886 until 1913 he was medical officer to the Galt Coal Company in Lethbridge. Moving to Calgary in the latter year, he specialized in surgery. When the Great War started, true to family tradition, he went overseas as a Major in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Becoming a Lieut.-Colonel in 1916, he was placed in charge of the Surgical Division at Taplow. In 1918 he was invested by His Majesty with the Order of the British Empire. When the University of Alberta added the final years to its course of instruction, Dr. Mewburn became the first Professor of Surgery in the medical faculty. He died in January, 1929. His son, H. H. Mewburn, is an orthopaedic surgeon in the same University, and a grandson is a medical student. Probably no family, at least from Quebec west, has a medical record of nearly two hundred years. The O'Reilly's and Orton's, of Ontario, perhaps come next in length of time.

Another pioneer of Lethbridge deserves mention. Dr. Leverett George de Veber joined the police as surgeon in 1882, and served at Fort Walsh, Fort Macleod, and Calgary. He resigned in 1885 to practise in Macleod. In 1893 he became Medical Health Officer in

Lethbridge. Five years later he was elected to the Northwest Assembly at Regina. In 1905 he was elected to the Alberta Legislature, but receiving an appointment to the Senate he did not take his seat in the local House, although he was Minister without portfolio in the first cabinet. He died July 9, 1925.

Following these two first practitioners of Lethbridge came Drs. W.S. Galbraith in 1899, P. W. Tuller in 1904, C. C. Cragg in 1905, P. M. Campbell in 1906, A. A. McNally in 1907, and D. A. Taylor and J. E. Lovering in 1908.

Dr. Galbraith was born in Guelph, Ontario, and first went to Lethbridge in 1891 to manage the drug business of J. D. Higinbotham. Returning to the East he entered McGill University. On graduation he came west and for six years was associated with the Late Dr. F. H. Mewburn. Always interested in politics, whether local or provincial, he was elected mayor of Lethbridge in 1907 and from 1928 until 1932 was a member of the city council. His first interest was his practice and in the early days many of his patients were visited on horseback and like other pioneer doctors he had to depend on natural ability to make up for lack of many of the instruments of precision later to be introduced. A liberal, he contested the local constituency for the provincial legislature, unsuccessfully, in 1926.

He was a member of the Senate of the University of Alberta from 1908 until 1921. As president of the Alberta Medical Association in 1919, president of the Dominion Council in 1936, and president of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta the interest he manifested in the constructive and educational welfare of the profession is demonstrated. He also took a prominent part in the formation of the Workmen's Compensation Board during the years 1917 and 1918. He passed away in 1939. A son Dr. Frank O. is in practice in Stettler.

Dr. H. Y. Baldwin was appointed Assistant Surgeon in October, 1885, and was transferred to Regina then Battleford and in 1887 to Macleod. In 1888 resigning from the Force he practiced or farmed at various places. After farming at Bittern Lake, he moved to Wetaskiwin. He was in Edmonton in 1893. At a later date he heard that the Indians in the north had a cure

for cancer so he spent some time without success in investigating this treatment. His last days were spent in Edmonton.

Dr. Edward Hector Rouleau was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon at Battleford in November 1884. He served in this capacity in Calgary from 1887 to 1900. He was born at Isle Verte, Quebec, on October 31, 1843. Graduating from Laval in 1870 he practised for seven years at Bic, Quebec, then one year at Ottawa, and the succeeding eight years at Bryson, Quebec. During the Northwest Rebellion he located at Battleford. From there he went to Calgary where he entered practice and acted as Belgian Consul for the Northwest Territories. Here he remained until his death in 1912.

Dr. L. A. Rare served as Assistant Surgeon to the detachment in Calgary from July 1887 until 1889.

Dr. C. S. Haultain was engaged as Acting Assistant Surgeon in 1888 for Wood Mountain, and became Assistant Surgeon in 1889 and served at Maple Creek and Regina before being transferred to Macleod in 1894.

Dr. F. E. Powell acted as Assistant Surgeon from 1887 until 1889 at Macleod.

Dr. S. M. Fraser was engaged as Assistant Surgeon in 1889 and served first at Macleod, then at Regina and finally at Calgary in 1893.

Dr. J. H. Tofield held the post of Acting Assistant Surgeon at Fort Saskatchewan during the year 1889. He studied at Oxford, but where he obtained his degree is not known. Following graduation he was a demonstrator of Anatomy at Cook's College, Dublin. He was later attached to St. George's Hospital, London, before receiving an appointment in the Indian Medical Service. In 1882 he went to Fort Edmonton and during the Reil Rebellion fitted up a small building there and looked after a few wounded soldiers who were brought up the Saskatchewan river from the engagements near Battleford. This was the first Military Hospital in Alberta! Some time later settling forty miles east of Edmonton, he practised for twenty-five years where a town sprung up and was named after him.

Dr. Robert David Sanson was born in Toronto and received his medical education at Trinity College,

graduating in 1891. After completing a year's post-graduate work at Edinburgh he moved to Calgary where he entered general practice and in 1886 was an assistant surgeon of the Mounted Police.

At the outbreak of the first Great War he received a commission in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and went overseas in 1916. Following an injury he returned to Calgary the same year and was appointed officer in charge of the Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital. Later he became head of the Dominion Pensions Department for the Calgary district, a position he held until reaching the age limit in 1934. He died at Calgary at the age of seventy-four in 1937.

Dr. A. E. Wills served as an Assistant Surgeon in Calgary from 1893 till 1895. The balance of his service was spent in the Yukon.

During the early days of the Police service in Southern Alberta all supplies were carted from Fort Benson on the Missouri in Montana. During this period also only American stamps would carry a letter out of Macleod since they had to be mailed across the border.

CHAPTER III

THE COMING OF THE C.P.R.

The coming of the C.P.R. gave an impetus to settlement from Medicine Hat to the foothills of the Rockies. It arrived in Calgary in 1883 and pushed rapidly to the Kicking Horse Pass where progress was less rapid. The entry of settlers, however, was not retarded along the line. Medicine Hat and Calgary became divisional points on the railway and in these centres railway men for maintenance were building homes.

Ranchers could now ship their cattle to the East and all could obtain the necessities as well as the luxuries of life from the far distant cities. A branch line to Lethbridge was soon constructed and coal from the Galt mines was available. Galt was the son of the founder of Galt, Guelph and Goderich in Ontario, who in one of his visions saw boats crossing Canada, going through a "notch" in the mountains and sailing on to dip their forefoot in the salt water of the Pacific Ocean. Another dream of the Northwest passage!

The line connecting Calgary and Edmonton was completed in 1891 and the territory between was soon dotted with settlements. There was a townsite every ten miles with way-stations in-between. Roads were soon radiating from these townsites and the settlers poured in.

Railway construction in those days was attended by accidents of major and minor severity and unsanitary camps invited fly borne disease. The water supplies were often contaminated and long remained so. In consequence of this medical men were required to look after the thousands of men on construction work. Recent medical graduates from the East were at first the only ones available, but in 1883 Manitoba having organized a Medical School, their graduates later took their places with the easterners and followed the railway west. As small centres of population grew into villages many of these railroad doctors picked out a place

where conditions promised a future home and a practice, left their positions and became the nucleus of the civilian medical profession of the future province. Their numbers were small since in 1889 only fourteen were registered by The Northwest Territories Council as residing in the area that was soon to become the Province of Alberta.

Medicine Hat.

During construction days Medicine Hat which had been chosen as a future divisional point on the C.P.R. had a small temporary hospital. In the Fall of 1887 when the town numbered several hundred inhabitants a meeting of citizens who called to consider the building of a permanent hospital. In the following year an application was made for incorporation. On November 22, 1889 the act of incorporation was passed. The hospital was opened February 1890 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories. This was the first incorporated hospital in the Province. It contained three general wards of 6 beds and 4 private wards. Part of the upper floor was assigned to the matron and her assistant; the other portion was intended for infectious cases, but it was more often used for maternity and if an infectious case came in it was accommodated in the basement. The medical superintendent was Dr. Albert Olver. He was assisted by Dr. J. G. Calder. Both were graduates of the Manitoba Medical College.

Dr. Olver graduated in 1887 and was soon initiated into the arduous duties of a doctor on construction, a task that called for untiring energy and great ingenuity to cope with the variety of surgical emergencies incident to railway building. He died on August 30, 1891 in the thirty-first year of his age.

Dr. Calder became superintendent on the death of Dr. Olver. He graduated in 1889 and at once entered the service of the C.P.R. In a few months he was an assistant in Medicine Hat, the town that Kipling asserted "had all hell for its basement" because of its natural gas supplies. He was a student of A. H. Ferguson of Winnipeg who later was an outstanding surgeon of Chicago. He died in 1909 while travelling in California.

Few facts about the early doctors are available, but the notes of one of the first nurses supply some interest-

ing side lights of the hospital and its work. Miss E. Birtles, a graduate of the first class of the Winnipeg General Hospital became assistant to the matron, Mrs. G. Reynolds, a graduate of Leeds Infirmary. Miss Birtles writes:

"This being the only hospital between Winnipeg and Victoria patients came from long distances—Golden, Edmonton, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge, Grenfell, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and many intervening points of the C.P.R. A greater number of the patients were railway men and a greater part of the work was surgery. Dr. Calder was a clever surgeon.

"At major operations the two doctors did the work, the matron gave the anaesthetic and the assistant was 'scrub up' nurse. The sterilizing of dressings, towels and instruments was done on the kitchen stove in saucepans and steamers as sterilizers were unknown at that time, at least as far as the North West Territories was concerned.

"On one occasion an elderly man came in from Grenfell suffering from some abdominal trouble, the symptoms seeming to point to intestinal obstruction. It was decided to operate and they found a double intussusception about twelve inches apart which was removed. There was no Murphy's button at their command so the ends of the intestine was sutured together and during the process the patient showed signs of collapse, everything had to be dropped and all attention given to reviving him. He soon rallied and after all washing and scrubbing preparations had been gone through again, the operation was completed. This had taken place in an empty room on the upper floor which he was to occupy. The assistant nurse was to stay and special him day and night for the first three days until he began to show signs of a steady improvement. Dr. Calder would come up to relieve the nurse for a half hour occasionally, but as to sleep she got what she could sitting in a rocker with a string attached to her wrist and the patient's which he promised to pull if he needed anything. He made a splendid recovery. . ."

Typhoid fever was the most common disease that required medical attention and it is not to be wondered at that the nurses should contract it. Even the doctors were not immune and a few years later, in 1895, Dr. John Barker Peters after only eleven months incumbency

in the office of Medical Superintendent succumbed to it at the age of twenty-six.

Calgary

The first medical reference to Calgary is in the diary of the first Assistant Surgeon of the Mounted Police, Richard Barrington Nevitt. He was then stationed at Fort Macleod. On March 18, 1877, he wrote:

"The kits, arms, stores and everything inspected. The hospital looks well. Lauder seems to have pretty nearly all he requires. He handed me a list of things absolutely required."

In February, 1882, the Macleod Gazette reported that Staff Sergeant De Veber arrived at Fort Macleod from Fort Walsh and was leaving for Calgary to act as hospital steward for the Mounted Police.

About the first of February 1883, Dr. G. A. Kennedy left for Calgary, where he was to be stationed for a while. Staff Sergeant De Veber took his place at Fort Macleod.

On April 4, 1883, the following note appeared in the Macleod Gazette in reference to the Calgary hospital:

"The new hospital is now open. It is comfortable, large and well lighted, one of the best in the country."

On June 14, 1883 one finds this item again referring to Calgary:

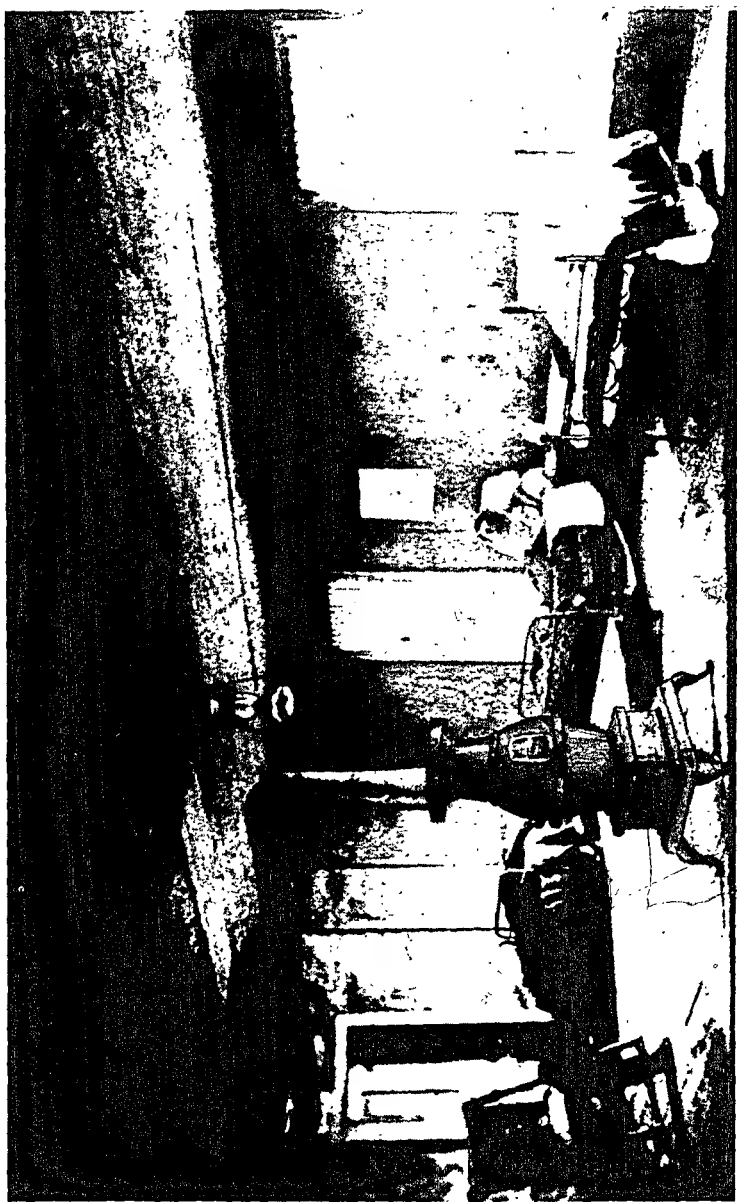
"Dr. Henderson has arrived and taken up his quarters at A. W. McVittie's residence. The doctor was formerly house surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, and the large experience gained as such eminently fits him for the field of labour he has undertaken."

Dr. Andrew Henderson referred to here was the first civilian practitioner in Calgary. He died a few years ago at Powell River, B.C. He wrote:

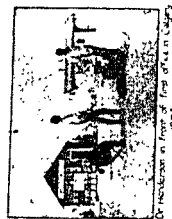
"Left for the North West about 1883, arriving at the end of the track ten miles from Maple Creek (Sask.) en route to Calgary, Dr. Mewburn having already assumed the duties of medical superintendent at the Winnipeg General Hospital during the Fall of 1882. The journey from the end of the track to Calgary was made by cayuse in spells, and occupied the following six weeks, fording



MOUNTED POLICE HOSPITAL, CALGARY,
about 1884
(marked by an X)



Interior M.P. Hospital, Calgary, about 1879



First office in Calgary



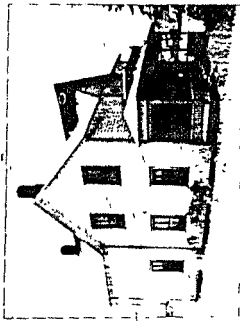
Dr. J. J. H. H. H. H.



First office



First office in Calgary



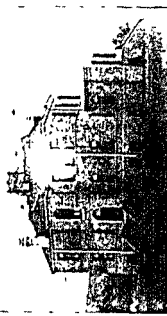
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Dr. J. J. H. H. H. H.



Dr. J. J. H. H. H. H.



First office



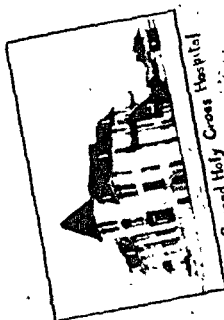
Dr. J. J. H. H. H. H.



Dr. J. J. H. H. H. H.

Early Calgary Doctors and Hospitals

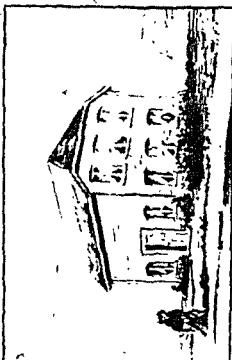
CALGARY



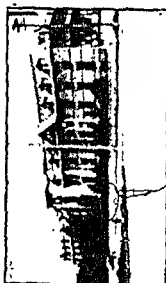
The Second Holy Cross Hospital



Dr. E. H. Routen
1885



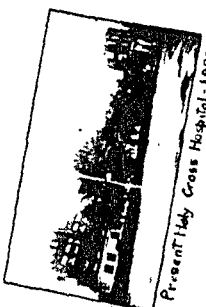
The First Holy Cross Hospital



The Third Holy Cross Hospital



Dr. R. D. Smeaton
1892



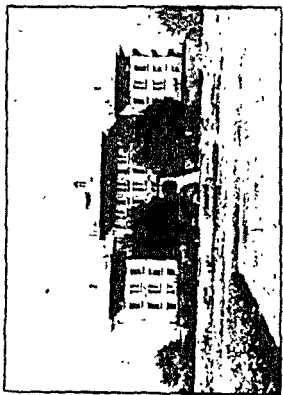
The Present Holy Cross Hospital - 1928



Dr. Geo. McDermott
1891



Dr. Peter Aylesen



Calgary General Hospital, Opened 1910

CALGARY EARLY HOSPITALS

the Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat and the Bow River at Calgary. I arrived at Calgary on June 8, 1883 and at once located on the East side of Elbow river near the old Hudson's Bay Fort."

In May 1884 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the Police for Calgary in which capacity he served until 1887. In this year he moved to St. Paul, Minn., but returned in 1889 for the C.M.A. meeting at Banff. He later moved to the coast.

When Calgary sought nursing assistance for its first General Hospital, Miss Birtles of Medicine Hat responded and gives many interesting reminiscences of her pioneering there. Previous to her arrival, a small house on the Bow river had been used as a hospital with Mrs. N. Hoade in charge. The building had a door punctured by bullets and a few years previously had been used for immoral purposes. It was arranged to hold eight patients.

It is said that Mrs. Hoade's ideas of sterilization were rather crude. She had a basin of carbolic solution in the entrance hall. All doctors coming into hospital were supposed to disinfect their hands on their arrival. What they did after that did not matter much. Her husband who acted as orderly and general factotum saw to it that the patients took the medicine ordered. For the more obstinate ones he had the threat of turning them over to the local undertaker for treatment.

Sometimes there were more than eight patients; the extra ones stowed wherever a bed could be placed. On one occasion they were in the corridor or in the room where meals were eaten. The latter could scarcely be called a dining room, for it had to serve as an operating room and the extension table for the operations. This entailed difficulties because of the width of the table:

Miss Birtles became matron after four years of Mrs. Hoade's unconventional nursing. The new matron said that it was very difficult working under the conditions that prevailed then. Patients came and went as they pleased, to ask permission never occurred to them. When one patient was remonstrated with, he said, "show me your rules". Of course there were none to

show. Before long a code of rules was adopted and a copy placed in each room.

The surgical instruments of the hospital consisted of a probe, one pair of scissors and one dressing forceps. One macintosh and a winchester of carbolic acid solution completed the operating room equipment. No towels, gowns, aprons or gloves were available. The doctor had to supply these as well as instruments, suturing material and whatever else he required.

Typhoid fever patients outnumbered all others in this as well as in all early Alberta hospitals.

The only assistance provided was an orderly and a woman who was supposed to help with the nursing and do the cooking and laundry as well.

When a trained nurse was asked for, the Board demurred at first as it might prove too expensive, thinking they might have to pay as much as \$15.00 or \$20.00 a month. As the work proved too exacting for the matron who was receiving \$400.00 a year, the Board finally acceded to the request and a nurse was engaged at \$25.00 a month. Better service was thus afforded the patients and the few doctors in practice in Calgary.

One afternoon on August 14, 1883, the first construction train pulled into Calgary. One the rear platform sat Dr. R. G. Brett, and Dr. N. J. Lindsay. The former shortly after moved to Banff where he was to remain for many years and take an active part in medical politics in Western Canada.

Dr. Neville James Lindsay was born near London, Ontario, in 1845. He attended Trinity College, Toronto and McGill University and finally graduated in 1874 from Trinity. He practised at Watford for eight years before leaving for the west. At this time Calgary had the appearance of a boom town. Dr. Lindsay wrote:

"Calgary in 1883 was principally a canvas town, situated along the eastly bank of the Elbow River, near its mouth. In addition to this, there are a few log buildings in the vicinity comprising the I. J. Baker & Co.'s stores, the Hudson's Bay stores, Jack Ellis' restaurant, a barber shop and a few other shacks. The Royal Hotel doing business under a striped canvas tent, was then the leading public house."

In the year 1886 Dr. N. J. Lindsay was appointed by the Government to look after the health of the Blackfoot, Stoney and Sarcee tribes of Indians residing on their reserves near Calgary. He received a C.P.R. appointment over two divisions of the road, extending from Gleichen to Donald on the main line, and an appointment as honorary surgeon to the North West Mounted Police stationed in Calgary. In 1898 at the age of 53, he undertook the hazardous trip over the White Pass to the Yukon. Other trips into the wilds of British Columbia were undertaken in search of gold and copper claims. After twenty-five years of strenuous general practice he retired in 1908. Many and arduous were the trips he made in saddle and by buckboard to give service and inspire hope and courage to the ranchers of the prairie and foothills. In those early days patients often rode a distance of a hundred miles to consult him. He died in 1928 at the age of eighty.

Several other doctors resided for short periods during the 'eighties.' Among these was Dr. John Aiken Sweat, a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1880. He reached Calgary with the C.P.R. in 1883, and remained there or followed the railway on construction. He died in 1930 in the United States.

Banff

Railway surveyors discovered the hot springs at Banff. On the arrival of construction Dr. R. G. Brett became interested in the springs, had the water analyzed and dreamed a dream of a great spa similar to those in Europe. This dream was never quite realized, but Banff Springs did during his life become world famous as a mountain resort. Robert George Brett was born at Strathroy, Ontario in 1851. He graduated from Victoria College, Cobourg in 1874 and after several years' practice and postgraduate work in the east, settled in Winnipeg. A short time later he was associated with others in the founding of the Manitoba Medical College. In this institution he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and later occupied the chair of Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Joining the C.P.R. as a surgeon on construction, he travelled west. In 1883 he reached Calgary. As the line passed beyond the Rockies Dr. Brett settled in Banff. For nearly forty years practice and politics kept him busy.

Dr. Brett was elected to the first Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories in 1888. He was president of the Executive Council of the Northwest Territories from 1889 until 1891. He served on the Senate of the University of Alberta from 1908 till 1912. He was a member of the Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1889 until 1906 when the Province of Alberta came into existence. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta in 1915, he held this post until 1925. Death took place in September 1929 at the age of seventy-eight.

Dr. Brett was a man of strong opinions and strong political sympathies, but he never allowed these to interfere with his personal friendships. Numerous stories which illustrate the many sides of his personality have been related. He was never on time and was in the habit of telephoning to the Banff Station to have the train held for him. He and Dr. H. Goodsir Mackid, who was president of the Canadian Medical Association in 1912, took a trip abroad and the latter remarked on his return that his most interesting experience was that of being in a country where no train could be held for Brett.

On one occasion when he was campaigning against the Hon. Arthur Sifton, a joint meeting was held. As usual Brett was late and when Sifton concluded his speech he announced to the audience that he knew exactly what Brett was going to say and that he would deliver Brett's speech for him, which he proceeded to do. During the course of it Dr. Brett entered and applauded vigorously saying that Sifton could explain Conservative politics better than he could himself.

Dr. Brett was known to many old timers who had worked on railroad construction. While Lieutenant-Governor it was announced in the Peace River district that the Lieutenant-Governor was to make a visit. A well known trapper tramped in from Fort Vermilion to see this wonderful person. When the Lieutenant-Governor stepped from the train, the old trapper took a good look at him and then exclaimed: "Oh, Hell! It's only old Doc Brett". The doctor thoroughly enjoyed the joke on himself.

Dr. Brett did much for the medical profession in Saskatchewan and Alberta as a member of the College

of Physicians and Surgeons and as a member of the Council of the North West Territories. He was genial, big hearted and ever ready to assist other practitioners in their difficulties.

Pincher Creek

The medical men of Pincher Creek, the only ones in the south not connected with the Police, came into some prominence in the 'eighties. As early as 1882 ranching was becoming successful and a small village came into being. Many of the ranchers were from England. This is perhaps why Dr. H. Rimmington Mead started practice there. Evidently his professional duties were not arduous for the doctor was one of the organizers of a Hunt Club in 1883. It did not turn out to be the success expected since fox hounds imported from England ran by scent and were no match for the wily coyotes. An expert polo player, he was a member of the second club to be formed in America. He died at Pincher Creek in 1898. Some time before this another English doctor, Montgomery Smith joined him, but after several years, returned to his native land. These men were succeeded by Dr. S. W. Hewetson who died while on service in the war of 1914-1918.

R. de Lotbiniere Harwood now on Vancouver Island and who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 51st Regiment recruited in Edmonton during the first Great War, practised first in Pincher Creek in 1896. Later he was in Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

Another early practitioner was the late George H. Malcolmson who later was located at Frank before specializing in x-ray work in Edmonton.

Another physician who spent some years in Pincher Creek was Dr. John Theophilis Jenkins who was born in Prince Edward Island in 1829. Graduating in England in 1854 he worked in St. Bartholemew's Hospital, obtained his M.R.C.S. (Eng.) shortly afterwards and served as a surgeon in the Crimean war. Most of his life was spent at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, but from 1898 until 1903 he was in Alberta. He died in 1919. He was an ardent horseman and was credited with introducing the Hqmbletonian breed of horses into Alberta.

CHAPTER IV

From 1883 - 1905

EDMONTON

Within a month of the demise of Dr. George Verey of Edmonton in 1881 his loss as a medical man was so keenly felt that a successor was desired. For the purpose of considering the question and of inducing another doctor to locate in Edmonton, a meeting was held at Ross's Hotel. This was the first hotel in the small settlement which was forming in the district just below the present site of the Macdonald Hotel. It may be of interest to read the advertisement of this hostelry:

EDMONTON HOTEL THE PIONEER HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT WEST OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Pemmican and dried Buffalo meat have long been a stranger at the table and its place has been taken by substantials more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

The meeting was attended by twenty-eight persons. The chairman pointed out that Dr. Verey had left a fine stock of drugs which it was thought would act as an inducement to a new-comer. Dr. Herchmer, then near Fort Saskatchewan, had been approached regarding practice in Edmonton. He would not purchase the drugs, but if they were given him would consider the proposition. The name of Dr. Lauder, of Bow River, was suggested to the meeting. It was said he was the best man available and possessed a medical degree. Mr. Hardisty heard that the doctor was highly spoken of and the chairman believed he owed his life to Dr. Lauder. Finally it was decided that a messenger should be dispatched to ask if he would consider engaging in

practice in Edmonton. Thirty-six dollars were collected to defray the expenses of the messenger.

Dr. Lauder at the time of the meeting was ranching in the south. A month passed before there was any news. At this time the correspondence relative to the matter appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin.

"Jim, the Indian messenger sent out to Bow River for Dr. Lauder, got back on Monday last."

Sir: Will you kindly publish the enclosed letter from Dr. Lauder in answer to my letter sent by request of the meeting held here on the 6th of December.

W. J. JARVIS.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of the 14th instant, inviting me to take up the practice at Edmonton. Conditions on which I would accept your very kind offer would be a guarantee of two thousand dollars per annum. Should these terms meet the views of the citizen of Edmonton, I will be happy to accept their kind invitation.

JOHN W. LAUDER.

That these terms suggested by Dr. Lauder did not meet with approval can be seen by an editorial a week later in the Bulletin, which paper was founded and edited by Frank Oliver, who was later Minister of the Interior and a member of the Railway Commission of Canada.

"The population here is large enough now to give a good man a fair practice with every prospect of a large increase in the near future, and while we could not give a well-established practitioner sufficient bonus to induce him to come here, anyone who has not got a good practice could not do better than take the opening that offers. If we give a man a bonus to come, how can we be secured that he will not use the money merely to take a pleasure trip and return, or, even if he does stay, that he will build up a practice to that amount."

This view evidently was general, for Dr. Lauder did not go to Edmonton to practise. An appeal was made to Dr. Lynch, a member of the staff of the Winni-

peg General Hospital. In response a doctor was engaged. Again we have aid from the Bulletin in getting the details.

Winnipeg, February 16, 1882.

Dr. Munro, formerly of the Winnipeg General Hospital, leaves for Edmonton by the next stage.

Mr. G. S. Wood received a telegram on Monday last from Dr. L. Munro, house surgeon of the Winnipeg General Hospital, to the effect that he would start by stage for Edmonton on the 28th instant, and asking that the stock of medicines left by Dr. Verey should be secured for him. Mr. Wood telegraphed in answer, "Executor late Dr. Verey estate secures medicines left by Dr. Verey for you at low and liberal figure as possible."

Just how long it took Dr. Munro to reach Edmonton is not known, but on April 8, 1882, appeared the first professional card of a medical man in that settlement which consisted of the Fort and twelve log cabins.

DR. MUNRO

Late House Surgeon, Winnipeg General Hospital.

Office—Hudson Bay Buildings:

Dr. Lawrence John Munro was born in Fergus, Ontario, the son of Dr. John Munro. He graduated from Victoria University, Cobourg, and became then a house surgeon in the Winnipeg General Hospital. He remained in Edmonton about four years, marrying there a sister of Mrs. Frank Oliver. The immediate cause of his retirement was the death of an uncle who had a well established practice at Green Bay, Wisconsin. There he died and his remains now rest at Fergus. Two daughters survive and live in Winnipeg.

In December, 1881, a hospital building was commenced at St. Albert. It was a frame structure, 80 by 40 feet, with a projection in front, 20 by 14 feet, and a church behind, 20 by 30 feet. The estimated cost was \$10,000.00. This was the first hospital in Northern Alberta. Only the hospital at Fort McLeod, erected by the North West Mounted Police, antedated it in the Province. The Grey Nuns were in charge, and although none of these sisters were qualified nurses they performed their acts of mercy with efficiency. To this hospital the early doctors of Edmonton sent their

patients, and they themselves rode the nine miles of bush trail for fourteen years, at the end of which time the same Order built the General Hospital at Edmonton.

One of the most pressing problems in these early days was the care of the insane. An editorial in the Bulletin of December 13, 1884, deals with this question:

"At every session of Parliament for the past three or four years there has been a re-vote of the sum of \$10,000.00 for the erection of a lunatic asylum in the North-West. The money has never been expended, and the lunatics are still lodged in lock-ups through the country, or shipped off to the Manitoba penitentiary. Worse still, there seems to be no method of legal procedure in cases of lunacy, or if there is anything of the kind it is not known or not made use of either for the disposition of the persons or their estates. It is a sin and a disgrace that in these North West Territories a man must be held in jail or sent to the penitentiary for misfortune as well as crime."

Dr. Herbert Charles Wilson, the third practitioner to settle in Edmonton, arrived in the fall of 1882. The son of C. S. Wilson, a banker of Picton, Ontario, and a mother of United Empire Loyalist stock, he was born on December 7, 1859. After attending Picton High School and Upper Canada College, he entered the Ontario College of Pharmacy from which institution he graduated. Immediately he commenced his medical studies at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, which granted him an M.D. degree in 1882. Leaving then for Edmonton by the overland route from Winnipeg, he entered practice. Having defeated Frank Oliver in 1885, he took his seat in The North West Council at Regina, of which he remained a member until its abolition in 1888. The new assembly instituted to take its place received him as a member and he was appointed its first Speaker, a position he held until his retirement from ill health in 1891. Taking a keen interest in municipal affairs he became mayor of Edmonton, and was for several years president of the Cricket Club, a sport which he enjoyed. In 1886 he married Miss Emily C. Lee, of Toronto, and the same year saw Dr. H. L. McInnis join him in partnership. The Alberta Medical Association was formed in 1906 under the presidency of R. G. Brett. The next year Dr. Wilson

became president. Ill-health followed him during his later years, and he died on December 17, 1909.

Between 1882 and 1885 little is known about the practice of medicine in Edmonton. Drs. Munro and Wilson no doubt endured the hardships consequent on the rough methods of living so far from the centres of distribution. Their drugs came by stage, ox-cart, or, on occasion, by river steamer from Winnipeg, which was becoming the chief business centre of the west. Lethbridge was commencing to supply coal to the villages of the west. Only once did Edmonton receive a supply from that place in the early days. In June, 1885, nine teams arrived, six yoke of oxen in each, hauling two wagons, each loaded with 7,000 pounds. This supply, which had spent weeks of travelling over the prairie trails a distance of 345 miles, was for the Alberta Field Force. Why this force required so much coal, and why it was stationed in Edmonton while a coal train wandered unprotected through a hostile Indian country has not been explained. Besides, the banks of the Saskatchewan were bursting with an inexhaustible supply of equally good coal within shooting distances of their ordnance.

Calgary, Pincher Creek, and Macleod were increasing in size. The Mounted Police surgeons served these settlements until civilian doctors found sufficient inducement to attempt practice under such adverse conditions as then existed.

On January 10, 1885, an event of great importance occurred when the first telegraph line in Alberta was opened. In the spring of this year there were the rumblings of the Riel rebellion, and with it the making of plans for defending the various settlements surrounding the fur trading posts. Edmonton itself was unmolested. The only casualties to reach Edmonton arrived by river steamer and were placed in a temporary building designated "The Military Hospital." Six patients were under treatment by Dr. Tofield.

Dr. A. E. Porter, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, later a resident of Edmonton, was defeated in the North West Territories Council of 1885. He was described by the Toronto Mail and Empire as a "white rebel," because on the capture of Louis Riel a petition was

found asking him to speak at Prince Albert. Dr. Porter was one of the petitioners.

In 1885 a Medical Ordinance was passed by the North West Council which was the beginning of medical legislation in the west. The editor of the Bulletin scored the Council for its passage.

"The Medical Ordinance," he writes, "as it now stands is a one-sided affair, having no regard whatever for the peculiar circumstances of this North-West country. As in the case of the legal Ordinance, no one would object to a duly qualified physician being allowed a large percentage of advantage over a quack; much greater even than should be allowed the lawyer over the pettifogger, for in his case life itself, not merely money, is at stake. But that in a country such as this, where for instance, the three hundred miles between Edmonton and Battleford, and for two hundred between Edmonton and Calgary there is no qualified physician, nor is there likely to be for years, it should be made a punishable offence for a person to receive pay for doing some necessary act of medicine or surgery, it is an outrage."

The editor was particularly severe when he discussed Sub-Section of Section One which reads as follows:

"Persons residing and practising medicine in the Territories for one year previous to December 18, 1885, who shall before the 18th of December, 1886, pass an examination before any two medical practitioners registered under the ordinance, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subjects of anatomy, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, physiology and materia medica, paying such examiners a fee of \$10.00 each, receiving from them a certificate and paying a registration fee of \$25.00."

The editor says:

"It is nonsense to say that a certificate granted by two ordinary practitioners, who in all human probability would be biased for or against the applicant, should rank as high as the diploma conferred by a first-class university, and yet that is the intent of the ordinance. The most uncalled for feature of the ordinance however, is that of classing midwifery with ordinary medicine and surgery."

The reason for the last outburst of the Bulletin editor is not far to seek. From very early times midwifery, as the name implies, was left in the hands of the women. The North American Indians leave this branch of medicine to the squaws. On the Indian Reserves today, when a medical man is appointed, it is understood that obstetrics is not included in his work.

The total population of the Edmonton census division then was given as 5,616. Deducting the Indians, who numbered about 2,000, there was a white and a half-breed population of about 3,600. This was exclusive of the Battle River and Peace Hills settlements which should be counted by Edmonton. Counting Battle River gave Edmonton a total count of 6,616 against Calgary's 4,467 and Macleod's 4,503.

There were then three ways of travelling in the North West—by Canadian Pacific Railway to Calgary, by stage overland from Winnipeg, and by steamer. The fare on the North-West from Winnipeg to Edmonton was at this time \$30.00 cabin and \$20.00 deck. But travellers in 1883 were now able to come from the east by Canadian Pacific Railway to Calgary, and from there to Edmonton by stage at a cost of \$10.00. Thus came the mail. At this time no bridges were in existence on this road, which was then, and even now, called the Calgary Trail. Muskeg, bush, and river combined to make travelling difficult and hazardous at all seasons of the year, but this was particularly so in the spring. A number of the Bulletin, in May, 1886, explained that the mail which left Edmonton on Thursday arrived in Calgary all right on Tuesday, only one day behind time, but the return mail was four days late.

In April, 1886, seven medical practitioners were registered under the North West Territories ordinance of 1885. They were William M. Bain, Wolseley, Assa.; Geo. Eliot, Grenfell, Assa.; O. C. Edwards, of Qu'Appelle Station; R. Cotton and H. Dodd, of Regina; L. S. Munro and H. C. Wilson, of Edmonton. The following comment was made by the Bulletin: "An ordinance which gives seven men a monopoly of the medical practice of the North West is a case of law making run wild."

In view of the criticism of the placing of midwifery

with medicine and surgery, it is interesting to read this in the same paper for August 7, 1886:—

"Miss Newton, who has lately arrived from England to reside with her brother, the Rev. Canon Newton, is a regularly trained nurse in the Church of England. Miss Newton has practised in several London Hospitals, and she holds diplomas and testimonials of efficiency from the leading physicians. Besides she was, until her health broke down, lady professor in the Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London. Miss Newton, should her health permit, hopes to resume her hospital duties at the Hermitage."

The Hermitage here mentioned was advertised as a school for children. Canon Newton was in charge. It was situated about eight miles down the river from Edmonton, and was often spoken of as the "Lower Settlement." Miss Newton had a small log hospital here. Shortly after the opening of this rude hospital and during the absence of Dr. Wilson at Regina, Miss Newton advertised that she was prepared to treat patients, particularly women and children, and that her fees were moderate. During this summer a Joseph Rogers, after having been seriously ill for a month, left The Hermitage by rowboat for Winnipeg, a distance of 1,800 miles. He was accompanied by James Rogers and Dr. Arton. This mode of conveyance was chosen as being easier on the invalid than the journey by stage to Calgary and then by train. At a later date we find that Dr. Arton had returned to England. No other mention of him is made as far as one can find out, and it would appear as if he were on a visit to Edmonton.

The withdrawal of Dr. Munro left an opening which was soon to be filled. Dr. D. Tullock arrived and had a card in the paper of October 23, 1886. For some years Dr. Tullock, who graduated from the University of Aberdeen in 1883 and registered in the North West Territories in 1887, practised in Fort Saskatchewan. During 1887 and 1888 he was Acting Assistant Surgeon to the Mounted Police. He apparently met with very indifferent success in his profession.

At this time Dr. Peter Aylen arrived in Edmonton. He was born at Aylmer, Quebec, in 1862, the son of Peter Aylen, a lawyer. After attending the schools

of Ottawa he entered McGill University in 1882. At the end of the third year he went to the North West to serve with the Mounted Police as hospital sergeant during the Riel Rebellion. Returning to McGill, he finished his course, graduating in 1886, and set out immediately for Regina, having obtained a commission as a surgeon in the Force. Stationed first at Fort Edmonton, then at Fort Saskatchewan, eighteen miles down the river, he was moved to Battleford, to remain for the next two years. The years 1889 and 1891 were spent in Calgary. Fort Macleod was his next post, and in 1894 he was back at Regina, his original starting point. Resigning the following year, Dr. Aylen returned to Edmonton to spend a year in civilian practice before moving to Fort Saskatchewan, where he spent the remainder of his life, which ended on May 5, 1925. The doctor came of a medical family, two uncles and three cousins all having taken a medical degree from McGill. During the years of his professional life he served faithfully and well the white and halfbreed settlers of two provinces, and was widely known for his surgical skill.

In January, 1887, Dr. Augustus Dukes and Dr. Henry Dodd, both of Regina, were appointed examiners under the recent Medical Ordinance and the first men to receive license under their hand were Drs. A. E. Porter, of Prince Albert, Henry A. Wright, of Qu'Appelle Station, and Hermon L. McInnes of Edmonton.

Scotland and England supplied the North West, with its first two physicians; eastern Canada educated the next; but in 1886, Manitoba, having established a medical school, sent one of its first graduating class in the person of Herman L. McInnes to join the medical fraternity in Edmonton.

Dr. McInnes was a druggist in New Brunswick, and later in Winnipeg, before studying medicine. As a student he served as an Assistant Surgeon on Canadian Pacific Railway construction on the prairie. In 1885 the call for surgical aid in the Rebellion took him again from his studies. However, October, 1886, saw him engaging in a most exacting professional life in Edmonton. In 1890 he left for London and Vienna to spend a year and a half in post-graduate work. On

his return he added to his other medical duties the care of the Indians from Red Deer north. Taking a keen interest in public affairs he served as an alderman for four years. Business also engaged his attention and he organized a large and prosperous lumber company. A partnership was entered into with Dr. H. C. Wilson which was only terminated by the death of the latter.

In the earlier days of his practice Dr. McInnes endured much hardship—long hours in the saddle on rough and uncertain trails, or long treacherous river cut-banks, or by Red River cart, to carry surgical or perhaps obstetrical help to some family half hidden in the woods or on a distant sunlit hillside where it seemed that there was promise of a fertile soil. But no matter where he went; no matter how sore and weary his body, he carried not only skill but a sustained and stimulating cheerfulness which meant much to his ailing clientele. When he died in 1923 not only the profession, but the public as a whole felt the loss keenly.

Dr. Joseph Potvin commenced practice in May, 1888. A graduate of Victoria University, Cobourg, the doctor was the thirty-first man to receive a license in the North West Territories. Little is known of his life in Edmonton or in the east. He died at the age of 49 of an unknown cause on May 13, 1897. One incident only of his local career has been remembered. During an illness shortly after his arrival, one of his confreres, who was in attendance, wished a consultation and suggested a member of the Mounted Police staff. Dr. Potvin shrugged his shoulders,—“What! That horse doctor!” The supposed horse doctor was at one time a hospital sergeant in the Police, then a surgeon, and now the only Honorary Surgeon of the Force, as well as Chief Coroner of Alberta—Dr. A. E. Braithwaite. While surgeon of the Mounted Police, Dr. Braithwaite was for a time situated at Fort Saskatchewan, and many times rode post-haste to Edmonton to give emergency treatment during the absence of the local practitioners. In 1892 he and Dr. John Darley Harrison entered upon careers which were to carry one to the highest position in the medico-legal, and the other to an equally eminent place in surgery, that of Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the University of Alberta Hospital, and a membership on the Board of Governors in the University.

While these men were beginning to make medical history in Edmonton settlement was taking place rapidly in the surrounding country. The building of stores engaged the attention of newly arrived merchants and a railway was being rapidly pushed north from Calgary, 200 miles away. Organized development gave an impetus to the growth of Edmonton. The little Fort on the banks of the North Saskatchewan, where for a hundred years traders, trappers and coureurs des bois had renewed friendships after long winters spent in the recesses of the northern woods, out on the windswept prairie or in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, was losing its prestige. Soon only its picturesque log buildings were to be left as a monument to the adventurous men of an earlier day who first opened up the trade routes in the great west.

Other Early Edmonton Medical Men

The C.P.R. reached South Edmonton in 1891. Across the Saskatchewan was Edmonton reached by ferry or by fording the river when the water was low.

The coming of the railway gave an impetus to the growth on both sides of the river and a number of medical men joined the few already in practice who have been mentioned.

In 1892 Dr. John D. Harrison arrived. After graduating in Arts from the University of New Brunswick he proceeded to McGill where he took his degree in medicine and served as a house surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital. When the clinical work in the Medical Faculty of the University of Alberta was inaugurated Dr. Harrison became Associate Professor of Gynaecology. He served for a time on the Board of Governors of the University. His death took place in 1938.

Dr. T. H. Whitelaw graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895. For a time he practised in Guelph, Ontario, and then moved to Edmonton. He early identified himself with health matters and served as City Health Officer for many years. In the formation of the local medical society he was very active. He retired to Guelph where he died in 1943.



DR PHILIPPE ROY
EDMONTON



DR H.J. McINNES
EDMONTON



DR T.H. WHITELAW
EDMONTON



DR J.D. HARRISON
EDMONTON



DR W.D. FERRIS
EDMONTON



DR S. ARCHIBALD
EDMONTON



DR G.H. MALCOLMSON
ED & PINCHER CREEK

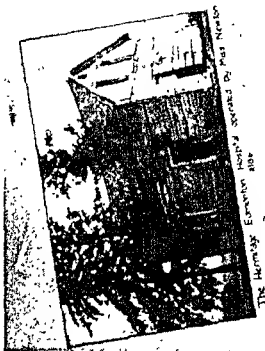
EARLY EDMONTON DOCTORS



C.M.A. MEETING — BANFF, 1889

The following have been identified in the picture by Mr. I. H. Cameron, Toronto, Dr. John Stewart, Halifax, and Dr. H. H. Chown, Winnipeg.

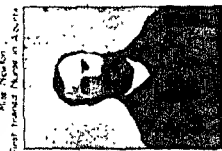
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Morrisburg. | 27. Dr. L. D. Bulkley, New York. | 53. Dr. Gerald O'Reilly, Fergus. |
| 2. Dr. W. B. Geikie, Toronto. | 28. Dr. E. P. La Chapelle, Montreal. | 54. Dr. T. W. Lundy, Galt. (?) |
| 3. Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Brockville. | 31. Dr. G. A. Kennedy, Macleod. | 56. Mr. I. H. Cameron, Toronto. |
| 4. Dr. J. D. Lafferty, Calgary. | 33. Dr. Wishart, London, Ontario. | 57. Dr. A. Oliver, Medicine Hat. |
| 5. Dr. F. W. Campbell, Montreal. | 34. Dr. H. H. Chown, Winnipeg. | 58. Dr. J. P. Girwood, Montreal. (?) |
| 6. Dr. C. O'Reilly, Toronto. | 35. Dr. Lefevre, Vancouver. (?) | 59. Dr. V. P. Gibney, New York. |
| 10. Dr. Sloane, Blythe. | 36. Dr. James Bell, Montreal. | 62. Dr. T. G. Roddick, Montreal. |
| 11. Dr. George Ross, Montreal. | 37. Dr. H. P. Wright, Ottawa. | 63. Dr. H. B. Macpherson, Sydney, Nova Scotia. |
| 12. Dr. G. Armstrong, Montreal. | 39. Dr. A. Henderson, St. Paul. | 64. Dr. James Stewart, Montreal. |
| 13. Dr. F. Buller, Montreal. | 40. Dr. R. F. Preston, Newboro. | 65. Dr. John Stewart, Halifax. |
| 17. Dr. S. J. Tunstall, Vancouver. | 42. Dr. Whitaker. | 72. Dr. R. J. Brett, Banff. |
| 18. Dr. P. S. Connor, Cincinnati. | 44. Dr. J. F. W. Ross, Toronto. | 76. Dr. MacCallum, Montreal. (?) |
| 22. Dr. W. Henderson, Kingston. | 48. Dr. F. Montizambert, Ottawa. | 79. Dr. W. M. Burt, Paris. |
| 23. Dr. Adam Wright, Toronto. | 50. Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Montreal. | 80. Dr. M. M. Seymour, Regina. (?) |
| 25. Dr. J. I. Farley, Belleville. | 51. Dr. W. Scott Muir, Turo. | 83. Dr. F. W. Strange, Toronto. |
| 26. Dr. F. le M. Grasset, Toronto. | 52. Dr. Prager, Nanaimo. | |



The Hermitage, Edmonton, formerly occupied by Mrs. Newton



Mrs. Newton



First Indian Nurse in Alberta



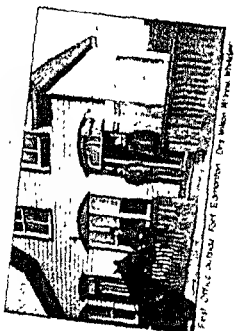
Dr. George W. Verrey, Edmonton, 1877-1880



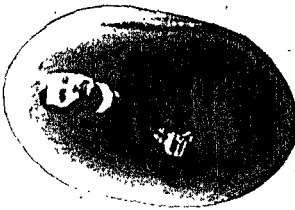
Dr. George W. Verrey, Edmonton, 1877-1880



From Edmonton, Office of Army and Navy



First Office of the Office of the Surgeon General, Edmonton, 1877-1880



Dr. L. J. Murray, Edmonton, 1880

DR. GEO. VEREY AND EARLY EDMONTON

Dr. S. Archibald settled in South Edmonton in 1898 and practised for forty-one years before his death in 1940. He served as surgeon to the C.P.R. for many years. His son, W. S. Archibald, is now located in Edmonton.

Dr. W. D. Ferris graduated from Toronto in 1898 and opened an office in Edmonton in 1902. He was president of the Edmonton Medical Society when it was reorganized in 1905. As a member of the school board for three years and as a member of the University Senate he manifested his interest in educational affairs. He went overseas as Medical Officer of the 66th Battalion. At Shorncliffe Military Hospital he was in charge of surgery for a year and a half. Proceeding to France as Lieut.-Col. he commanded No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station. On his return to Edmonton he practised surgery. He died in 1927.

One of the earliest practitioners in Strathcona was Dr. Frank Crang. After graduating from McGill in 1901 Dr. Crang went to Strathcona where he practised for forty years before retiring. Dr. Crang served for four years on the Dominion Council. From 1911 until 1937 he was a member of the school board. An ardent sportsman, he was associated with many sports clubs. He died in 1947.

Another pioneer in Edmonton was Dr. E. A. Blais now a member of the Senate. Dr. Blais practised in St. Albert for a time. He was on the Medical Faculty of the University. Recently he moved to Vancouver.

With the years the medical fraternity increased and with a population over 100,000 a wide scope is available for the many general practitioners and specialists.

Calgary After the C.P.R.

Calgary grew rapidly after the entry of the C.P.R. The very early medical men have been dealt with. It is now necessary to advance the story. In 1890 the Calgary General Hospital was organized. This was required because of the large number of patients coming into the town from the construction gangs on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. The first civic hospital was opened in 1895. It had accommoda-

tion for from 25 to 30 patients. The Grey Nuns arrived in Calgary in January, 1891, and opened a small hospital. With a large area to draw from, the medical profession quickly increased. Among these new men were some who became prominent in professional life.

Harry Godpsir Mackid was born in Goderich, Ontario, in 1858. Having received his M.D. degree in 1879 he studied in Vienna, London, and Edinburgh in the 'eighties. He first practised in Lucknow, Ontario. Setting up practice in Calgary he became Chief Surgeon of the Western Division of the C.P.R. He had a large surgical practice over a wide area in the early days in Calgary. In 1911 he was elected President of the Canadian Medical Association and presided over its second western meeting which was held in Edmonton in 1912. He passed away in 1917. His son, Ludwig Stewart Mackid, was associated with him during the later years in practice and is still there.

Dr. George Macdonald was born in Scotland in 1863. When he was six, the family settled in Renfrew, Ontario, and here his preliminary education was obtained. At an early age he served as a C.P.R. clerk, later as station agent and then as a locomotive engineer. His desire for a professional career sent him to McGill where he graduated in 1889. After one year's stay in Renfrew, he came west and served on construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. On its completion he started practice in Calgary. In 1911 he became Registrar of the C.P. & S. of Alberta which post he held until his resignation in 1915. He passed away in 1933.

Later Calgary Men

Dr. Thomas Henry Blow graduated from McGill in 1885. After practicing for a time in Denver, he did post-graduate work in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in London, England, and on his return settled in Ottawa for a year. In 1903 he became the first Specialist in Calgary where he remained until his death in 1933. From 1913 until 1923 he was a member of the Alberta Legislature.

Dr. George Arthur Ings, a graduate of Edinburgh University, 1890, registered in the Northwest Territories in 1899. He opened an office in Calgary where he

practised until the First Great War when he went overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The war over, he continued for a time in Calgary and then removed to Fort McMurray. He died in 1933.

Dr. Euston Sisley, a graduate of Toronto in 1888, arrived in Calgary in 1904. An ardent fisherman, he made several piscatorial surveys and was one of the founders of the Alberta Fish and Game Association. He served for some years as a Governor of the University of Alberta and delivered the convocation address on one occasion.

Dr. Reginald Burton Deane spent his youth in the Northwest where his father was an officer in the Police. Graduating from McGill in 1898 he settled in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. A year later he was associated with Dr. F. H. Mewburn in Lethbridge. Specializing in Orthopaedic Surgery he moved to Calgary in 1911, and was later Honorary Surgeon to the Red Cross Hospital for Crippled Children. His death took place in 1941.

Dr. Erastus Aull, who obtained his M.B. degree from Toronto University in 1899, spent a year in practice before doing post-graduate work in Edinburgh. On his return to Canada he served as House Surgeon in the Winnipeg General Hospital and then moved to Calgary in 1904 where he remained in practice for forty years, dying in 1944.

Archibald Henderson Maclaren arrived in Calgary in 1907 and was for many years associated with Dr. Mackid.

Henry Hook Oldright, a son of Dr. William Oldright, of Toronto, graduated from Toronto University in 1891. After a short time at St. Catherine's, Ontario, he arrived in Calgary in 1906. Later he moved to Stettler where he remained until he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps and went overseas. On his return he practised at Donalda until his death in 1943.

Dr. Duncan Gow, a graduate of Trinity, commenced practice in Calgary in 1905. He later became the Superintendent of the Calgary General Hospital and Medical Health Officer for the city. These arduous duties were carried out faithfully and well and attested to his skill in these branches of municipal work.

George Robinson Pirie arrived in Calgary in 1907 having graduated from the University of Toronto in 1901. Serving overseas during the first Great War, he was for a time acting Superintendent of Great Ormond Street Hospital, London. On his return he practised in Toronto.

Thomas J. Costello settled in Calgary in 1907. During the first Great War he served for a time in the Far East with the R.A.M.C.

Michael C. Costello, a brother of T. J. Costello, practised in Calgary for many years. He took a keen interest in municipal politics and served as Mayor for three years. He graduated from Queen's and died in 1936.

Dr. William Egbert, who became the third Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was born in Ontario, near Welland. He was for a time Principal of the Dunnville Public School. From this position he entered Toronto University where he graduated. After fourteen years' practice in Ontario, he came west and in 1904 moved to Calgary. Besides his medical activities, Dr. Egbert was active in civic and provincial politics. He was defeated in 1910 when he ran as a candidate for the Provincial House. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1925, he served until 1931. He died in 1932.

CHAPTER V

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

The first meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta was held in Calgary on the 18th day of October, 1906.

The Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Northwest Territories, Dr. J. D. Lafferty, who had been appointed by the Medical Profession Act of October, was instructed to hold an election for the new Provincial body.

The following were elected: Dr. E. A. Braithwaite, of Edmonton; Dr. J. M. Hotson, of Strathcona; Dr. W. Simpson, of Lacombe; Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff; Dr. J. D. Lafferty, of Calgary; Dr. G. A. Kennedy, of Macleod; Dr. F. H. Mewburn, of Lethbridge.

At this initial meeting Dr. J. D. Lafferty was elected Registrar-Treasurer. Methods of procedure were adopted as well as the appointment of special committees. Subjects for examination of candidates were decided on and the examiners were appointed. It is stated that the pass mark varied. Whereas only 25% was required for Chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics called for 60 per cent of the total marks to pass. A tariff of fees were adopted. This tariff seems strange at this date. For instance, a stethoscopic examination of the chest was something special and a fee of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 was allowed for this procedure. For a first examination of a patient with venereal disease, the fee prescribed was from \$10.00 to \$30.00—in advance. For a special examination of the urine, \$3.00 to \$10.00 was allowed.

The number of candidates presenting themselves for examination gives one a good estimate of the growth of the Province. In 1906 for instance there were 26. In the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912, a total of 193 medical men took the Council examinations.

It would appear from the minutes of the Council that much of the time in the early days was occupied

with rounding up irregular practitioners, unregistered doctors, and complaints of unethical conduct in centres where two or more medical men were in practice.

In 1912 the Council handed over to the University of Alberta, the conduct of the examinations.

In 1911 Dr. J. D. Lafferty having resigned, Dr. George Macdonald succeeded to the position and held it until 1915.

The growth of the profession stimulated the formation of local Medical Societies and the Council in 1913 decided to grant \$500.00 to any incorporated medical library to assist in an effort to supply medical literature of a nature that would not ordinarily be possessed by an individual doctor. The only libraries which qualified were those of Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. A yearly grant of \$100.00 for maintenance was also approved.

When in 1913 the University of Alberta commenced the teaching of Medicine, the Council granted scholarships to the value of \$50.00, one for the student standing highest in general proficiency in the first year; one for the best final in Anatomy and Physiology at the end of the second year. Later a scholarship was also provided for students in medicine and surgery at the end of the fifth year.

In this year, Dr. C. W. Field was elected registrar.

A request from the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom was received in 1915 suggesting reciprocity with that body.

This suggestion was well received and arrangements made to have such changes in the Medical Profession Act so as to allow of this.

The following year reciprocity was consummated and British Registrants who had practised one year in Great Britain could now register in Alberta without examination.

In 1917 the Dominion Medical Council sought the privilege of conducting licensing examinations for the province. This request was refused.

Two years later Dr. John Park, of Edmonton, became registrar. A report on the standing of mortgages held by the Council was discussed. It was with satisfaction, one may be sure, that it was disclosed that these carried interest rates of eight and ten percent.

Aside from discussions on the Workmen's Compensation Act, it would appear that the Discipline Committee engaged much of the Council's attention during the next few years.

In the year 1922, Dr. George R. Johnson became Registrar. At this time, it was decided that the College of Physicians and Surgeons take over all business matters of the profession such as the collection of fees and any action dealing with legislation, and allow the Alberta Medical Association to devote itself to scientific and social work. The Department of Biochemistry under Professor J. B. Collip was given a grant of \$5,000.00 to enable the carrying out of research on and the manufacture of insulin. The following year a grant of \$2,000.00 was voted for a similar purpose.

The first class to receive degrees in medicine from the University of Alberta graduated in 1925 and the Council saw fit at that time to make such arrangements that the graduating students were not required to write the Council examinations. This custom has continued although such graduates must still pass the examinations of the Dominion Medical Council if they desire to enter practice in any other province.

The Council after careful consideration decided in 1926 that the time had not arrived when all patients in hospitals should have routine serological tests for syphilis. Next year there were communications from several doctors in the province complaining that the travelling clinic organized by the Provincial Department of Health was removing tonsils in their districts, which operation could be performed by local doctors. This matter was discussed for several years, but finally after consultations with the Department an amicable arrangement was arrived at. The question of osteopaths admitting and treating patients in hospitals was brought up and it was agreed that each hospital had the power to decide the matter.

In November, 1927, the Edmonton Academy of Medicine sent a memorial to the Council requesting

a full time Registrar who would also act as Associate Secretary of the Alberta Medical Association. This was later approved. In this year the Council decided that internes should not be allowed to assist at major operations in hospitals. A communication from the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, informed the Council that in his opinion the Province had reached the saturation point as far as hospital beds were concerned. He also suggested that in view of the lack of training of many rural doctors in surgery, he considered the employing of a full-time, well-trained surgeon who would travel about and perform such major operations as were necessary. This appointment never took place.

The work of the Council each year became more arduous and time consuming, so in 1921 W. G. Hunt, a layman, was appointed as Assistant to the Registrar. He gave all his time to this work and performed it faithfully until his retirement in 1945.

The Canadian Medical Association had for several years, with finances from the Sun Life Assurance Company, been conducting post-graduate clinics in the chief centres of Canada. Dr. A. E. Archer on retiring from the presidency of the Council in 1932 spoke of their great value especially to the men in rural communities. He also mentioned the serious financial situation of many doctors, who, according to their statements, were in 1930, collecting only 20 to 50 per cent of their fees and that since they had entered practice in no year received more than 60 per cent. Calling attention to the growing misunderstanding and unrest in the minds of the public and the profession regarding what was called "the high cost of medical care", he asked that a committee be appointed to study this problem in all its aspects both locally and abroad.

The Minister of Health, the Hon. George Hoadley, who had on many occasions commented on what he believed was the lack of surgical skill of many men practising in the Province particularly in the rural hospitals caused an amendment to be made to the Medical Profession Act. This was a regulation by which the senate of the University, on the advice of a special committee composed of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the heads of the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, together

with the Deputy Minister of Public Health, the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and such other members of the medical profession as might be appointed by the Senate on the nomination of the President of the University were empowered to pass on the qualifications of such men as desired to become specialists in the Province. This regulation came into effect in April, 1926.

The requirements of a candidate were briefly: (a) One year's experience as a graduate interne in a recognized and standardized general hospital by a graduate of a Medical School recognized by the Senate, or three years' experience in the general practice of Medicine or Surgery, and in either case shall thereafter have spent not less than eighteen months' training in their chosen specialty, or shall have the equivalent of such training. It would appear as if this was the first attempt in Canada to give government recognition to specialists. From the minutes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons shortly afterwards, it was found that this could not prevent a man who did not hold such a certificate from placing after his name in a newspaper announcement the statement that he "paid special attention to surgery."

In 1933 it was announced that the Sun Life had discontinued its annual grant of \$30,000.00. to the Canadian Medical Association for tours throughout the Dominion of medical teams. The Council decided to give a grant of \$500.00 to the Alberta Medical Association to carry on similar work in whatever manner it saw fit. Interim licenses were given to graduate internes in hospitals. There was much discussion of a possible Health Insurance Act being introduced into the Legislature. The Government had already studied the problem, but it was thought that lack of funds delayed any action. The University Hospital was accused by some practitioners of offering to the residents of their districts reduced fees if they were transferred to that institution. Such a procedure was frowned on by the Council.

The minutes of every year during the 'thirties were sprinkled with charges against the Workmen's Compensation Board. The work of this board caused more complaints than any which had affected the medical

profession. The 1934 meeting reported a new schedule of fees issued by this Board which it was calculated would reduce the amount received by the surgeon by from thirty to forty per cent. Complaint was also lodged with the University Senate regarding the specialist diploma and in consequence it was decided to recall all the old diplomas and issue new ones which omitted "specialist." The Council also was of the opinion that the province had too small a population for the need of specialists. There was criticism of the Health Units undertaking curative measures.

The final step in combining all the provincial associations under the Canadian Medical Association was taken in 1935 and a new title was given to the Alberta Medical Association. It became The Canadian Medical Association — Alberta Division. The cancer problem was becoming more urgent and much time was given to a discussion of methods for dealing with it. More complaints against the Provincial Travelling Clinic were received. At this time there were 568 men registered in Alberta, but only thirty-one attended the annual Refresher Course at the University Hospital.

In the following year it was reported that Alberta had apparently gone into the union with the Canadian Medical Association more whole-heartedly than the other provinces since a report showed that of the nine Provinces, Alberta had 79.9 per cent of the members of the Division enrolled with the Canadian Medical Association. The next highest was Nova Scotia with 65.7 per cent while the average for all of Canada was only 34.5 per cent.

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons announced that it had commenced issuing Specialist's Certificates.

What constitutes an accident under the Workmen's Compensation Act? A recent decision by the Board was that a truck driver getting an ulcer of the cornea from a cinder was not entitled to treatment or compensation since "such an accident might happen to anyone".

Against the advice of the Council the Ration Board allowed one medical man, in 1943, to have seven tons of raw sugar at his disposal for the "cure" of heart disease.

In 1943 a special meeting was held to discuss Federal Health Insurance. Dr. Archer reviewed the proposed legislation and stated that the Council of the Canadian Medical Association had been called to discuss the problem and wished some direction from the Alberta body. Considerable discussion followed and the main points that were considered essential were embodied in a resolution.

It was the opinion that the measure be put into effect subject to certain essential provisions. The chief of these was that the plan should provide for the full utilization of all modern knowledge for the prevention of disease and the promotion of the physical and mental welfare of the people: That the normal doctor-patient relationship be not disturbed: That the plan be fully representative of all the interests concerned and be administered by the Provincial Department of Health: That adequate funds be made available for research: That the plan be made compulsory for the section of the people concerned: That full preventive Dental Services be included: That under the scheme sufficient funds be provided to make possible fair payments for all professional, institutional, or other care connected therewith.

The refresher course had an attendance this year of 224 doctors.

Considerable discussion arose over the workings of the handling of cancer cases by the Cancer Commission. Some doctors had complained that cases referred by them for diagnosis had been referred to other than the attending physician for treatment. The question of fees for operation in such cases was in dispute. Dr. G. H. Malcomson, Chairman of the Commission, explained the difficulties and wished the co-operation of all doctors in getting the service into a workable condition which would be fair to all.

The year 1945 saw permission given for internes to assist at major operations in hospitals and these were given interim licenses.

In September 1945 Dr. George R. Johnson, after twenty-five years of faithful service in the interests of the profession in Alberta, resigned as registrar, but was retained in an advisory capacity during the year 1946.

His successor, Dr. W. Bramley-Moore, just returned from military service, was appointed to take over his duties on January 1, 1946.

The office of the registrar was moved from Calgary to Edmonton in August, 1946.

Dr. Morley A. R. Young, of Lamont, became president in 1946.

At the request of the Hon. W. W. Cross, Minister of Health, the Council was requested to administer the fund for medical care of the old age pensioners. This commenced on June 1, 1947.

In 1947 the Committee on Education recommended that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta establish a Research Fellowship in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, to be known as Research Fellowship of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Alberta. It further recommended that the following stipulations be made in this connection:

1. The amount of the Fellowship when granted shall be \$1,000.00.
2. It shall be granted at the completion of the second year in medicine, that is, the fourth year of the combined course.
3. This Fellowship shall be tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a further period.
4. The Research shall be carried out in one of the Basic Sciences.
5. It shall only be granted when in the opinion of the Medical Faculty they have a student who, from the standpoint of ability and aptitude, is worthy of this scholarship.
6. From time to time the Council shall be advised of the nature of the work being carried out and its progress.

The first Fellow to be appointed was D. Baker.

Few sessions of the Council during the past ten years escaped complaints of irregularities, discussions on such subjects as the Compensation Board, Health Insurance, and Travelling Clinic, Income Tax exemptions.

It can be truly said that in the forty-one years of its existence no matter what the problem presented, the members exerted untiring energy and worked patiently and with wisdom to bring about its solution.

CHAPTER VI

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

On August 13 and 14, 1889, the 22nd Annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in Banff. Dr. G. A. Kennedy of Macleod read a paper on "The Climate of Alberta".

The meeting was of special interest since it was the first medical gathering held in the future province and it saw the birth of the North West Territories Medical Association. The first officers of this organization were: President—Dr. G. A. Kennedy of Fort Macleod; Vice-President—Dr. R. G. Brett of Banff; Secretary-Treasurer—O. C. Edwards of Fort Macleod.

The following were the original members: Drs. G. A. Kennedy, H. L. McInnes, E. H. Rouleau, F. H. Mewburn, A. Olver, Rutledge, C. S. Haultain, R. G. Brett, R. B. Cotton, O. C. Edwards.

- At the second annual meeting held in Medicine Hat, the Presidential address by Dr. G. A. Kennedy is of particular importance since it recalls pictures of the conditions under which practice was carried on over fifty years ago in Alberta.

To quote from Dr. Kennedy's paper:

"Our beginning is small, but it reflects credit to us, that we have been able to make a beginning at all. When we reflect that Manitoba with its metropolitan city, its medical college, its population, dense as compared to ours, and its easy means of communication between parts of a province infinitely smaller than our territory, was only last spring able to form an Association, we have, I say, every reason for self-glorification in having justly earned the title of the premier Medical Association of Western Canada. Our beginning is small, I repeat, but who will say that we cannot look forward with confidence to the time when the North West Territories Association will be the parent organization of numerous city, country and provincial Associations, all formed and carried on

for the same purpose—the inter-communication of ideas, the scientific discussion of medical and surgical subjects, and the elevation, generally, of our noble profession.”

Dr. Kennedy alluded to a circular sent out by the secretary the year before announcing the formation of the Association.

“A stimulus will thus be given to men working alone to keep accurate temperature charts, and present post-mortem specimens. A hazy idea seems to prevail as to the nature of that fever which has been given local names as Red River, Saskatchewan, Northwest and Mountain. If members would keep careful charts, and where possible, make post mortem examinations, at our next meeting profitable discussions would be elicited and possibly a more satisfactory opinion expressed as to its true nature. Typhomalaria is also a name sometimes given to it. Is that correct or is it a modified form of typhoid?”

A resolution was passed calling on the government to provide suitable accommodation for the insane of the North West who were confined in Mounted Police guard rooms or gaols sometimes for months only at last to be sent to the penitentiary in Manitoba. The president made a plea for better sanitation in the many villages that were beginning to dot the western prairies.

To get some idea of the relative activities of this small body and its place in Canadian medicine, it is necessary to survey some of the medical institutions in the Dominion. In 1889 there were thirteen medical schools in Canada as against nine now. Ontario had six, (two of which were for women, one at Kingston and one at Toronto), Quebec had four, Nova Scotia two (one for examining only) and Manitoba one.

In all of Canada there were only twenty-one general hospitals, three marine hospitals, and two for sick children. Toronto General was the largest with a bed capacity of 340. The Marine Hospital, Quebec, could accommodate 325 patients. The Hotel Dieu with 300 beds was third in size. Only four others had between 100 and 200 beds. Some had less than twenty.

Six journals existed, four being published in Montreal and two of these were in French. The Maritime

Medical News of Halifax and the Manitoba Lancet served the far East and the far West respectively.

Although a few men attempted medical practice in Alberta at this period, only fourteen were registered by the Northwest Territories Council as residing in this area in 1889. One of these was in Banff, three in Calgary, five in Edmonton, one in Fort Saskatchewan, while Lethbridge and Macleod each had two. Surgeons of the Mounted Police were not required to register while in the Force.

The newly formed Society had its second annual meeting at Regina in 1890. A few papers were presented, but from the minutes of the Association still preserved, the latter were in this year and for many succeeding ones very short and often incomplete. Little business was transacted. The third meeting at Medicine Hat in 1891 recorded only one physician from Regina. The question of the formation of District Societies was discussed and it was the unanimous opinion that such bodies would have a tendency to weaken the larger and recently formed one.

Banff was the location of the fourth annual meeting and fourteen delegates attended. A heated discussion took place on the fee for Life Insurance examinations. It was decided that \$5.00 should be charged. There is no mention of any scientific programme and it seems that in most of the early meetings matters which later came under the supervision of the College of Physicians and Surgeons engrossed most of the attention. Some dissension occurred at the next meeting and several members tendered their resignations.

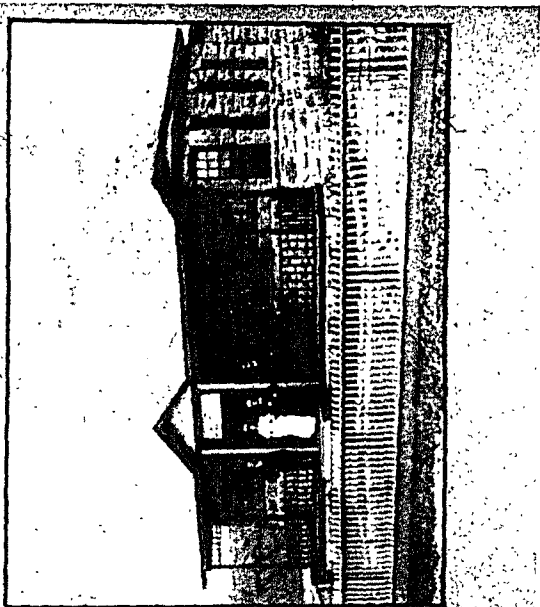
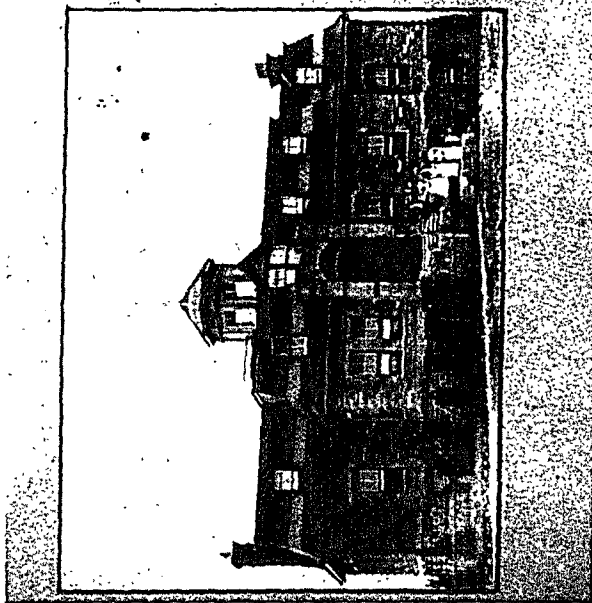
For some reason no records remain of the annual meetings from 1895 until a convention was called in 1906 to form a new society to be called the Alberta Medical Association. This took place in Calgary and was attended by thirty-one doctors, the majority of whom were from that city. Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, was a leader in all these early efforts to advance medical con-fraternity. He occupied the chair and became the first president. Of the members who were present, only Dr. E. A. Braithwaite is now living. As this was simply an organization meeting, it was decided that the first annual meeting be held in Banff as

was the first western meeting of the Canadian Medical Association. A resolution was passed asking the new Provincial Government to establish a Laboratory at Calgary and to manufacture and distribute diphtheria antitoxin free. A motion was carried requesting the government to institute the teaching of physiology, the value of foods, sanitation, the prevention of infectious disease and syphilis in all the schools. A motion introduced by Dr. Brett asking for state or municipal regulation of prostitution was passed. The problem of tuberculosis was dealt with and the government asked to prevent tuberculous patients entering the province. Dr. A. E. Clendennan read some of the new health regulations proposed by the government and a lively discussion followed. This convention dealt with nothing but health measures.

The following year, 1907, saw Edmonton as hosts to the young association. The Provincial Health Act had not yet been passed although the Province was two years old and much criticism was evidenced at the tardiness of the government in this connection and many suggestions offered as to the scope of the Act and in the need for having a Medical Profession Act to curb irregular practitioners.

At the meeting in Banff in 1908, Dr. Brett reported on his committee's effort to bring together the four western provinces in one unit particularly in regard to a single licensing examination. All were willing but British Columbia, which felt that it would "give more than it would receive" from such an arrangement. Dr. Brett explained that British Columbia medical men were that summer having a meeting at Seattle and were considering joining with Washington in the formation of a Society. A few papers were read and in nearly every instance these consisted of the report of one case. Dr. W. A. Lincoln, of Calgary, read a paper on "Neurasthenia in Alberta" and a discussion took place on the probability of the amount of bright sunshine causing it.

The Calgary meeting in the next year was attended by Professor J. George Adami, of McGill, and Professor J. T. Fotheringham, of Toronto. These two were made Honorary Members of the Association. Dr. Brett, who had been in 1883 Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Manitoba Medical School, suggested

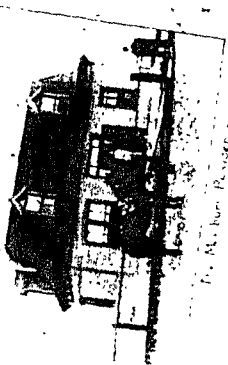


Medicine Hat Hospital and Nurses Home 1889

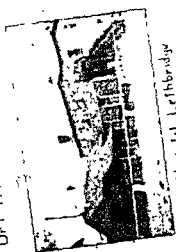
LETHBRIDGE



Dr. F.H. Moberg Surgery, 1896



The Moberg Residence



First Hospital Lethbridge
about 1886



First St. Michael's Hospital



The Clerical



Nurses Home Second Unit Galt Hospital Present Hospital

LETHBRIDGE GROUP

**MEDICAL REGISTER OF THE,
OF THE NORFOLK**

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
WEST TERRITORIES, CANADA

[illegible]



Meeting to form Western Medical Society 1907
C.M.A. MEETING, BANFF, 1889

Top Row: Dr. Young (Saskatoon); Dr. A. E. Kelly (Swift Current); Dr. J. S. Gray (Winnipeg)
Dr. W. Sutherland (Revelstoke); Dr. Hutchison (Winnipeg)
Second Row: Dr. A. N. Kennedy (Macleod); Dr. Spunkie (Calgary) Dr. R. G. Brett (Banff);
Dr. Munro (Vancouver); Dr. Thornton (Deloraine)
Bottom Row: Dr. J. D. Lafferty (Calgary); Dr. Proctor (Vancouver); Dr. Chas Stewart (Calgary);
Dr. Thompson (Regina)

that some students in that institution were not up to standard and were able to get their degrees through political influence. He believed the standards for entrance into Alberta should be high and since there would be many wishing to come there "we do not want to examine those who do not want to face the higher examination." Talk of a medical school was raised, but it was thought the time not ripe for such a venture. The need for more small hospitals was stressed. Dr. George R. Johnson thought the government should commence the medical examination of all school children. Dr. D. G. Revell gave a paper on the "Functions of a Public Health Laboratory." Dr. Brett startled the members somewhat when he stated that he treated syphilis by giving three to four or even more drams of sodium iodide daily.

At the meeting in 1915, it was announced that Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, had offered a fully equipped Hospital of 1,040 beds for overseas service. This offer was refused by the Dominion Government.

In 1922 considerable time was expended on the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. There were many grievances and conferences were arranged with the Compensation Board in an endeavour to have these straightened out.

EARLY LOCAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES EDMONTON

In 1902 ten of the medical men of Edmonton, three from Strathcona across the river and several from nearby villages formed the North Alberta Medical Association. Dr. W. M. Mackay, the pioneer doctor and factor, was the first president. Apparently the time was not ripe for such an organization since its second meeting was attended by only five members and no more were held until 1905. A new name was chosen—The Northern Alberta Medical Association. Dr. W. D. Ferris was elected President and regular meetings were attended by as many as twenty doctors.

In February, 1905, a special meeting was called to discuss medical legislation in relation to the Provincial Autonomy Bill shortly to be introduced and

at that meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that notices embodying a copy of Dr. W. H. Scott's letter to the Toronto Globe be sent to all the practitioners in the district.

This letter which appeared in the Globe is of interest since it gives an idea of the misconception entertained by people in the older provinces.

"To the Editor of the Globe: Would you kindly call the attention of the medical practitioners within your sphere of influence to a matter that is about to be presented to the Federal Parliament at the present session? The Laurier Government is about to bring in a Bill granting autonomy to that vast extent of extremely valuable country called the Canadian Northwest Territories. The medical profession is well aware that as soon as this is done their local legislature will proceed to pass laws excluding practitioners licensed in the older province unless they pass a special examination. We members of the profession of the older provinces claim that as the great country in question—more than half of Canada—was bought from the Hudson's Bay Company and paid for by the older provinces, we have certain rights in that country, altogether apart from our right to practise in our own Province. We claim that it would not be just to take away those rights, particularly as a very large proportion of the present inhabitants of the Northwest Territories are American and other foreigners. We think it would be altogether wrong and unjust to exclude us—the real owners of the country in question—in the interests of these foreigners aforesaid.

Some of the older members of the profession and those particularly long established and that have many local interests, may think that they are not particularly interested in this question. But can any man say he is in no way interested? Can he not conceive any circumstances under which he might like to, or require to take up his residence in that great country—considered by so many people Canada's hope? And, besides, if these gentlemen have no intention of going there themselves have they no brother, sons, nephews, sons-in-law, or other near and dear friends, whose interests may be adversely affected in the future by such a law?

We have made arrangements with Mr. E. F. Clarke, member for Centre Toronto to present our views in

Parliament. The other members for Toronto and vicinity have been spoken to also, and are in favour of having some provision made in the bill to be presented to the Federal Parliament to protect the interests involved. If the different medical men throughout the country would make it a point to see their member, or, where that is impossible, to write to him, it would greatly help the cause. The undersigned would be glad to receive the views of the various members of the profession at 34 Yonge Street, Toronto. Any advice or suggestions would help us in preparing our case."

W. H. SCOTT, M.D.

Toronto, January 28, 1905.

Most of these early gatherings were taken up with discussions of Provincial Health matters, but in February 1906, a resolution was passed to call a convention of all men in the new province with the object of forming a Provincial Association.

In 1909 the society's name was changed to the Central Alberta Medical Association. For some reason this name was not satisfactory so in 1912 it became the Edmonton Medical Society, a name which lasted only two years when the present name The Edmonton Academy of Medicine was adopted.

LETHBRIDGE

The oldest records of the Lethbridge Medical Society date to April, 1917. Dr. A. M. Lafferty was elected president. Dr. Peter Campbell was requested to hand over the balance in the treasury of the Southern Alberta Medical Society. No records of this organization are available. The Secretary of the present society, Dr. S. M. Schmaltz, quotes from some of the early meetings:

"Members may do as they wish in regard to advertising, it being considered incorrect for the Society to interfere with any member's methods of doing business."

"Members opinion very divided on question of Life Insurance examinations, as how to divide or classify them and how much to charge."

"Members are of the opinion that Dr. _____ did not run his work according to the wishes of his

confreeres, but that the members did not themselves live up to the rules they made for him."

"That as soon as a medical society spends three hours discussing money matters, it is about ready for dissolution."

Like all early meetings of newly formed medical societies there seemed to be much talk but little action. Later scientific subjects received more attention.

MEDICINE HAT

Medicine Hat became the first divisional point on the C.P.R. in the province. During the first few years of its growth a few medical men on construction, and surgeons of the Northwest Mounted Police attended to ailments of the inhabitants. A Dr. Campbell, of whom little is known, was apparently one of the first of these. Following him was a Dr. Butcher or Butchard, a member of the Police or of the Home Guard, an organization which had been formed as a protection against the Indians. Dr. Ballantyne opened a drugstore, but had to close up for lack of business. Besides these early men a Dr. Hearld practised for a short time.

Following this were Drs. Olver and Calder.

On January 31, 1913, a meeting was called to organize the Medicine Hat Medical Society. Those present were Drs. Woodland, Thomas, McDonald, Brogden, Knight, Smith, Gershaw, Oliver Boyd and Dr. Harold Orr. Dr. Smith was elected president; Dr. Gershaw, vice-president and Dr. Orr, secretary-treasurer. A constitution was drawn up and accepted and signed by all these doctors and later by Dr. C. E. Smythe. During this year there seemed to be great difficulty in the matter of doctors making contracts with companies and societies. Evidently, some of these doctors made contracts after the Society had agreed to make no more and to terminate existing ones. Dr. Grimshaw, Dr. Connell and Dr. Hogan were later in Medicine Hat in this year. There was altercation regarding advertising in the local paper by some of the doctors but this was finally settled later. On September 13th, Dr. B. MacKenzie, of Toronto, addressed the Society on the subject of "Anterior Poliomyelitis." "Dr. Har-

ringer is mentioned in the records at that time. During this year meetings were held in the court room in the City Hall or the High School.

Druggists were apparently doing some prescribing for patients, causing irritation to members of the Society. They did not give satisfactory service at night time, to make matters worse. This disagreement with the druggists appears regularly in the minutes of the meetings and it seems that strong measures were required to obtain satisfaction. On October 17th, Dr. Charles Anderson, of Brooks, was elected to membership. At each meeting there were two or more papers given and it was evident that the discussion was interesting.

In 1914, Dr. Oliver Boyd was president. Three more members, Drs. Brown, Hill and Meadows were admitted. Dr. Meadows was superintendent of the hospital. The Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons was requested to investigate the credentials of certain doctors practising here, but further details are not mentioned. Dr. J. S. McLeod and Dr. Bolton were elected to membership. Dr. Smyth visited Mayo, Oschner and Murphy clinics in the States and reported to the Society.

Dr. Knight joined the Active Army and left Medicine Hat in the year 1915. Dr. Thomas, president. Dr. Brown, of Redcliff, was elected to the Society. The Society again agreed not to enter into contracts and had many discussions of fees for anaesthetics. There were very few meetings and there were no records from February 2, 1916, to July, 1919.

By 1919, Dr. S. F. McEwen, Dr. Dixon, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Elder were in Medicine Hat.

In 1920 Dr. Smythe was president. The Compensation Act was passed and at that time was regarded as the first step towards nationalization of medicine. Mr. W. G. Hunt, secretary of the Alberta Medical Association, met the Society which resulted in all the members joining that Association. There is much discussion in connection with the practising of Chiropractors and Osteopaths in the City as well as trouble with blatant drug advertising. There was continual discussion regarding the scale of fees and constant requesting of

the Hospital Board to improve facilities for patients and doctors alike.

Since then, regular monthly meetings have been held. There have been many welcome visits by clinicians from teaching hospitals and many have attended post-graduate courses.

Dr. Oliver Boyd and Dr. J. R. Patterson have both died. There are now eleven practising doctors in the city, Dr. Gershaw being the only one present at the beginning of the Society, and four having served in the recent war.

CENTRAL SOUTHERN MEDICAL SOCIETY

In his presidential address before the Canadian Medical Association at Edmonton in August, 1912, Dr. H. G. Mackie, advocated the formation of country medical societies which would be affiliated with the Provincial Medical Associations and they in turn with the Canadian Medical Association.

Acting on this suggestion, a meeting was held in High River on November 4th, 1912. Dr. G. D. Stanley had sent circular letters to the physicians of Nanton, Cayley, High River, Okotoks, Blackie and Vulcan. There were present at this meeting Dr. J. S. Murray, Okotoks; Dr. G. D. Stanley, High River; Dr. B. E. Buswell, High River; and Dr. G. E. Learmonth, of High River.

Dr. Buswell was elected President and Dr. Learmonth Secretary-Treasurer.

The second meeting took place at High River and it was decided that the organization be called the Central Southern Medical Society. The by-laws of the Calgary Medical Society with slight alterations were to govern this new body.

The third meeting took place at the home of Dr. Murray at Okotoks. Five members were present. Dr. Learmonth presented a paper on "The Significance of Abdominal Pain in Infants and Children".

The printer's proof of a pamphlet giving Advice and Suggestions to Pregnant Women and to Nurses regarding care during and after labour was discussed.

Dr. Keen, of Nanton, was host to the fourth gathering of the Society. A paper was read by Dr. Buswell on "Acute Broncho-pneumonia in Children". This evoked much discussion and all members took part in it.

The fifth meeting at the home of Dr. Brown, of Cayley, saw only four members in attendance. A profitable discussion on typhoid fever took place. It was left for a later date to set a time and place for the next meeting. No more meetings took place.

Five meetings in four months were, it seems, too much for this struggling infant society.

CHAPTER VII

HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Alberta became a Province in July, 1905, and in September of that year the public health services of the Northwest Territories were transferred to the capital at Edmonton and placed under the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. W. T. Findlay. In the cabinet of the government was Dr. Leverett George de Veber, of Lethbridge, as Minister without Portfolio who resigned shortly afterwards to become a Senator.

The Provincial Health Service was organized by Dr. A. E. Clendennan who previously had been in practice in various parts of the west and in the Yukon. Resigning from his post in 1907 he later became Quarantine Officer at the Port of Victoria. Following this, he returned to his farm near Edmonton where he suffered a fatal accident while training one of his polo ponies. This occurred in 1933.

In 1907 during his term of office the first Public Health Act was passed. This provided for the formation of a Provincial Board of Health which had authority to make and administer public health laws and to divide the province into health districts with local boards of health.

In July, 1907, Dr. W. E. Irving joined the Department and the first Provincial Board of Health was formed.

Dr. J. D. Lafferty was chairman and the other members were Drs. F. H. Mewburn, W. E. Irving, C. N. Cobbett and Mr. R. B. Owens, provincial sanitary engineer.

In 1910 the Act of 1907 was repealed and a new act passed which gave the Board power to reduce the health laws to regulations which could be enforced by the board. It also reduced the Board of Health to three permanent members; the Provincial Medical

Officer of Health as Chairman, the Provincial Sanitary Engineer and the Provincial Bacteriologist.

Among the medical men connected with the Health Service in the early years of its development was Dr. Valentine E. Barrow. A graduate of Edinburgh of 1904 he was seized with the "wanderlust" and accompanied some friends to Canada. Arriving in Edmonton in 1907 he commenced practice, but was soon on the staff of the Government as an epidemiologist. He relates an interesting experience:

"There were several cases of typhoid reported from a small district near Three Hills and I was sent to investigate the cause. I spent a few days going from farm to farm where cases had occurred, but could find no common cause. One day, I was driving over a hill and I stopped the team to amuse myself locating the farms which I had visited which were in view below me. They lay in a rough circle, the radius of which varied from two to four miles. Within the circle were two or three houses also where no cases had occurred. At the centre of the circle was the home of a widow who I knew had been frequently called in as a helper, at the homes I had visited where typhoid was present, but she herself was not reported to have had the disease. I then visited the houses where there had been no typhoid and found that the widow had not stayed at any of them. I called on the widow and found that she had had typhoid three years before she came into the district. I suspected that she was a carrier. She was taken to Edmonton where this suspicion was verified".

On the resignation of Dr. Irving in 1912 his place was taken by Dr. W. C. Laidlaw. On the outbreak of the war of 1914-1918, Drs. Laidlaw and A. C. Rankin, bacteriologist, went overseas and Dr. Telfer J. Norman, who had been acting as a health inspector, took Dr. Laidlaw's place, while Dr. Heber C. Jamieson, acting bacteriologist, replaced Dr. Rankin and carried on for four years.

Before the war ended in 1918 the Health Service was again transferred; this time it came under the administration of the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. George P. Smith. During this period, a Public Health Nursing Service was organized and sanitary inspectors were trained and appointed. Also passed by the legis-

lature at this time was the Venereal Diseases Act, the first in Canada. The Wasserman test was now carried out at the Provincial Laboratory. The first Municipal Hospital Act also received the assent of the Government.

In August of 1918 the Health Service was transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs with Hon. A. G. McKay as Minister. Further changes were necessary in the health set-up and in 1919 the Department of Public Health Act was passed under which the Department of Public Health was established. Alberta was the second province in Canada and the second area in the British Empire to establish a Department of Public Health, as a Department of government. The Hon. A. G. McKay wished sweeping changes in the scope of the health work, so he was made Minister of Health and in the scope of the new Act his hand can be seen. Authority was given to administer all legislation dealing with the following Acts: The Public Health Act, The Municipal Hospital Act, The Hospital Act, The Venereal Diseases Act, The Medical Profession Act, The Alberta Pharmaceutical Act, The Dental Association Act, The Marriage Act, The Vital Statistics Act, The Public Health Nurses Act, The Registered Nurses Act.

At the same time the Venereal Diseases Act and the Municipal Act were amended. On the return from overseas of Drs. Laidlaw and Rankin, a Division of Social Hygiene was established with Dr. Harold Orr as Director.

On the death of the Hon. A. G. McKay in 1920, the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, became Minister of Health.

As will be seen, although the Department had been kicked about from one Minister to another, and while the profession were pressing for a medical man to have charge, some real advances had taken place. Alberta was the second province in Canada to pass a Public Health Act; New Brunswick had introduced such an act a year or two previously. Alberta was also the second province to pass a Public Health Nurses Act.

The Farmer Government ousted the Liberals in 1921 and the Hon. R. G. Reid became Minister of Health and soon after the administration of the Provincial

Mental Hospital at Ponoka in charge of Dr. E. H. Cook, the Provincial Mental Institute at Oliver with Dr. D. L. Dick as Superintendent, and Provincial Training School for Mental Defectives at Red Deer directed by Dr. W. J. McAllister came under the Department.

A new minister of Health took over in 1923. This was the Hon. George Hoadley. During his term the Department of Health took greater strides towards its goal of preventing disease and extending health services to the people.

As will be seen, the Department expanded greatly from 1918 to 1923. It took under its wing shortly after 1919 the following Acts: The Cemetery Act, The Chiropractic Act, The Private Hospitals Act, The Mental Defectives Act, The Mental Diseases Act, and The Child Welfare Act.

With the death of Dr. Laidlaw in 1926 the Department suffered a great loss. Mr. R. B. Owens assumed control of the work until Dr. Malcolm R. Bow was appointed Deputy Minister of Health in February, 1927. He became also, Provincial Medical Officer of Health, and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health.

As the work expanded, an Advisory Committee of Health was appointed by the Minister to meet once a year. This Committee was to consist of a representative of each of the following: The College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta; the physicians at large; the city medical health officers; the nursing profession; the city hospitals; the municipal hospitals; the urban laymen; the rural laymen; the urban women; and the rural women. Here was a true cross-cut of all people interested in the health affairs of the province. It met only on two or three occasions.

The recording of Vital Statistics had been transferred from Regina in 1905. This important work was difficult for many years because of the scattered settlements, lack of rural doctors, and the influx of new settlers. Mr. Donald Mackie solved these difficulties and succeeded in bringing order to the situation and now the bureau of Vital Statistics with a central staff and over seven hundred and seventy-five local registrars, usually local postmasters, is enabled to work with efficiency.

THE PROVINCIAL LABORATORY

The Provincial Laboratory was established as a division of the Department in 1907 with Dr. D. G. Revell as Provincial Bacteriologist. In 1914 the Laboratory having been transferred to the University of Alberta, Dr. A. C. Rankin became Director. On his leaving for overseas service in that year, Dr. Heber C. Jamieson became Acting Director and Acting Professor of Bacteriology which position he held until the return of Dr. Rankin in 1919.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

The Public Health Nursing Service was inaugurated in 1918. The training of the first four nurses followed generally the plan which was then in operation in Manitoba. Miss Christine Smith, sister of the Hon. George P. Smith, Provincial Secretary, became the first superintendent of Public Health Nurses. She was followed by Miss Clarke, in 1921, one of the first nurses to take the special training. From 1929 until 1943 Miss Kate Brighty was superintendent.

DISTRICT NURSING

Before a district nursing area can be organized, application for the service must be made to the Minister of Health by a representative community group, and it must be ascertained that the population of the proposed district is at least between 500 to 1,000 persons, that establishment of the service there is feasible and that no other medical aid or hospital facilities are available. These conditions having been satisfied and the application having been accepted by the Minister, it is required that a general meeting be held in the community for organization purposes. Those present must elect not less than five persons, representative of the various sections of the district, to act as a Nurse's Home Committee which is expected to serve gratuitously. It is desirable that the Committee be organized under "The Benevolent Societies Act" as it will then be enabled to hold the nurse's home property in the name of the community.

Organization completed, the community must provide a properly constructed house, consisting of an

office, waiting room and living quarters for the nurse. Plans for construction are provided by the Department of Public Health and the choice of a site must meet with the Department's approval. Furnishings and maintenance of the house, as well as an adequate water and fuel supply are also the responsibility of the community and must conform to the specifications of the Department.

This service has spread to the far outposts of the province until in 1947 there are 35 District Stations. Nineteen of them are in charge of nurses with Public Health Nurses training. Five other nurses have advanced obstetrical training.

In four centres, viz.—Calgary, Medicine Hat, Vegreville and Drumheller, Child Welfare Stations are operated by the Department. One in Edmonton which was the first to be established has recently been taken over by the city health department.

Unless the District Nursing Stations can be visited and the difficulties seen, one can have no idea of the self-sacrificing life of the nurse. Few of them have written of their experiences and the skill and endurance with which they minister to the isolated settlers has seldom been recorded. For this reason a few excerpts from letters are presented here.

Miss Conlon, one of the pioneer nurses, writes:

"Thirty-five below zero; a blizzard raging; a frozen lake to be crossed. The trail left by the driver in coming for the nurse was soon obliterated. 'Sometimes', he said, I can find the certain break in the timber, and sometimes I depend on the location of the North star'. As far as the nurse could tell neither were visible this night. Either the horses or the man seemed to 'smell' the trail. Next morning tracks showed that the lake had been circled twice before the break in the timber was found."

"Crossing the Peace in a small boat any time is risky, but to do so in a dug-out (a large log hollowed out),—on a windy day and attempt to bring in an unconscious man is only to be done in an emergency. This dug-out weighed a ton. It had to be towed upstream a mile and allowed to drift down current while a strong paddler at the stern kept it headed for the opposite shore. On landing the man had to be carried up an

almost perpendicular bank. Driving up and down these steep banks which seem typical of the Peace River provides many thrills for the newcomer."

Miss Olive Watherston wrote:

"Detoured two miles to see Mrs. T. J., whose baby is a month old. She belongs to a religious sect who go in for lengthy meetings and she had actually taken her sixteen-day-old baby in a wagon across the country to thank the Lord for its safe delivery. So I went to see her chiefly to prevent her from repeating the offence the next day. She was washing the floor and the six infants were all outside with the grandmother who really ought to be in a mental institution. The house is alive with bed bugs."

For a time Miss E. Irene Stewart was stationed at Smith, 150 miles north of Edmonton where the Lesser Slave River joins the Athabaska. She relates one of her many experiences.

"It was late in October and had been raining and snowing intermittently for two days and nights. I was awakened at 4 a.m. by a loud knock at the door. Before I could answer the knock came again. I found Mr. X at the door. He handed me a note from the neighbor of a woman whose confinement was two weeks overdue. I knew the ferry was not in operation as the ice was beginning to form in the river. Mr. X told me the ferryman was waiting at the river with a boat for us. I gave him my obstetrical bag, a cardboard carton and my robe and told him I would be down at the river as soon as I was dressed. It was snowing and a cold wind was blowing so I dressed in my ski suit, taking my rubber boots with me. A walk of three-quarters of a mile brought me to the river. My equipment was in the boat quite a way from the shore, as there was considerable shore ice. We walked out to the boat and got into the boat in which we were rowed across dodging blocks of ice until we came to the shore ice on the opposite bank. We then walked over the ice and up the river hill."

"I was deposited in the car with my baggage, one hundred pounds of flour, a can of gasoline, a box of groceries and a can of smoking tobacco. The men then proceeded to put air in one of the tires, water into the

radiator and gas in the tank. While this was being done I had time to study the 1926 car. The engine and body only were left. There was not even any upholstery on the seats which were covered by a horse blanket folded over the seat springs. After much cranking the car got under way plowing through deep, slippery mud. The prospects did not look very bright for a twenty-mile drive when the men related that they had the day before put gears in the car from one of another make and they were not sure they fitted just right."

"After bouncing around on the springs of the car seat for several hours we began to deliver groceries to various homesteads until I feared I would be too late for my case. Within half a mile of our destination the car came to rest in the ditch and the rest of the journey was continued on foot. Fortunately nature was tardy and I had time to set out all my supplies before another tiny Canadian began life in the new north."

Far from medical aid, often among new settlers who know no English, the nurses of the Public Health Service are carrying on and will continue their excellent work until railway and highways open up the fertile land on the fringes of the Province.

THE TRAVELLING CLINIC

The Travelling Clinic made its first tour in 1924. It was organized under the supervision of Dr. R. T. Washburn. These clinics were held in outlying districts after a Public Health Nurse had completed an inspection of the schools in the area and made recommendations to the clinic of those children whom she thought should have an examination. Besides these examinations by a physician, smallpox vaccinations, dental inspections, and dental treatment were carried out. Tonsillectomies and other minor surgical operations were performed. The education of the children and parents was a very important part of these tours. Every summer a surgeon, a physician, two dentists and two or three nurses travelled about the province. The equipment and personnel usually went by car and truck over rough and often muddy roads. School houses, community halls and even wayside churches were used for the work. Two days was usually spent in each place. A Public

Health Nurse had all children rounded up and on the first day examinations were made often with the assistance of the nearest doctor. The second day was reserved for operations and the physician has frequently given as many as forty anaesthetics on such a day. For tonsillectomies ethyl-chloride with perhaps a little ether was usually sufficient for the operation done by Sluder's method. In eight years two hundred and forty-two clinics were held and more than 21,709 children examined by the physicians.

SEXUAL STERILIZATION ACT

The Sexual Sterilization Act was assented to at the 1928 session of the Legislature. This was the first such Act in the British Empire. A Eugenics Board was appointed composed of one medical practitioner selected by the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, another by the University Senate and in addition there are two lay members. By this Act, mental defectives and mental patients, "if the danger of procreation with its attendant risk of multiplication of the evil of transmission of the disability to progeny" was evident, could be sterilized. Ninety-one cases, of which thirty-five were male and 56 females were so dealt with in the year 1933. The approximate number of cases referred to the Eugenics Board up to the end of 1946 was 2,000: The approximate number of operations was 1,000. The first Board was composed of Dr. Edgerton L. Pope, Professor of Medicine; Professor John Malcolm MacEachran, of the Department of Philosophy; Dr. George Mason, of Calgary, and Mrs. J. W. Field, of Edmonton.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS

Mental Hygiene Clinics were established in Calgary and Edmonton in 1929, in Lethbridge in 1930, and in Medicine Hat in 1933. The following year surveys and clinics were conducted in more remote areas; the first of these visited the Peace River district. A psychiatrist from one of the Mental Hospitals was attached to each clinic. Dr. C. A. Baragar, who had been Superintendent of the Brandon Mental Hospital was engaged as Commissioner of Mental Institutions



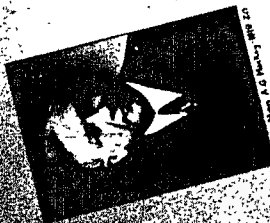
The Hon. C. B. Mitchell 1920-1921



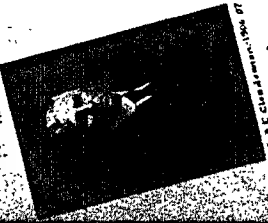
The Hon. H. G. Boyd 1921-1923

Ministers

Health



The Hon. J. G. MacKay 1923-24



Dr. J. C. Macdonald 1924-25



Dr. J. C. Macdonald 1925-1926

Provincial
Officers



Dr. W. G. Lawlor 1926-1928



Dr. J. J. Macdonald 1928-1929

Medical
at Health



The Hon. C. B. Mitchell 1929-30



Dr. H. R. Boyd 1930-31



Dr. J. C. Macdonald 1931-32



Dr. C. H. Taylor 1932-33

Members
of the
First
Provincial
Board
of
Health
1906

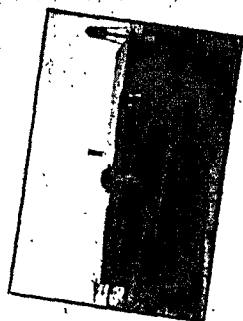


Dr. F. H. Macdonald 1933-34

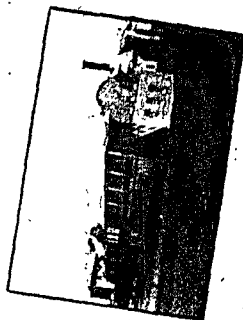


Mr. B. B. Oakes, B.A., M.C. 1934-35

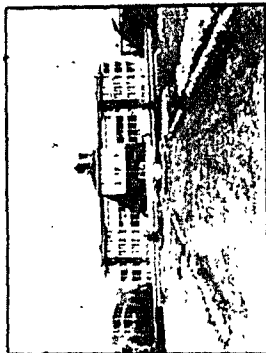
Provincial Ministers of Health



ALBERTA



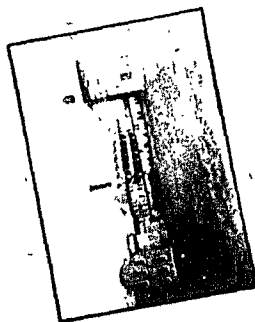
PROVINCIAL MENTAL HOSPITAL



Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka



PONOKA



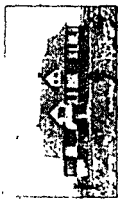
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS



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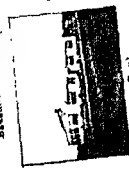
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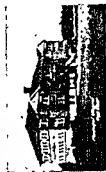
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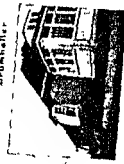
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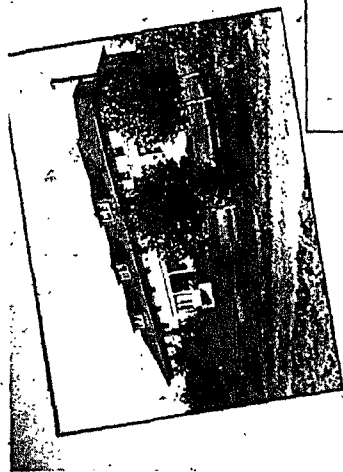


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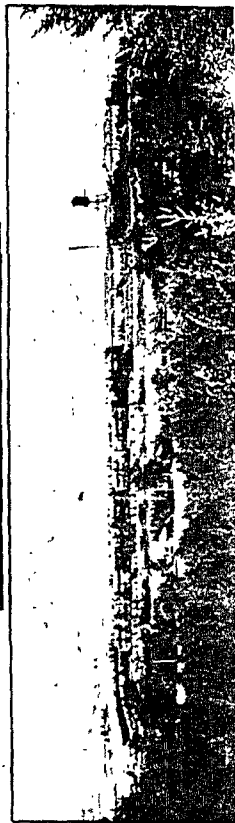
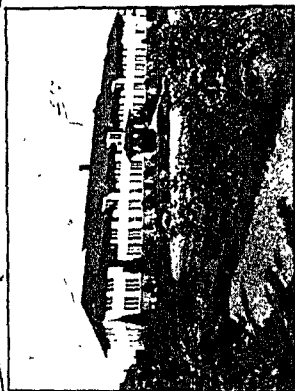
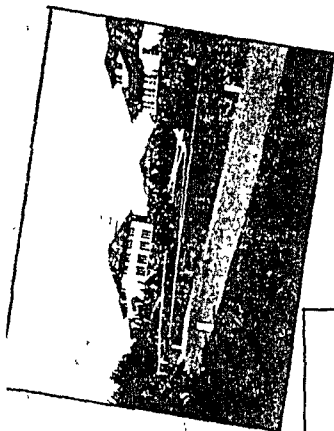


Berkeley

Early Municipal Hospitals



CENTRAL
ALBERTA
SANATORIUM



Tuberculosis Sanatorium

and Director of Mental Health in 1930. A rapid expansion and reorganization of mental work took place under his supervision. It was a great loss to the Province when he passed away in 1936. Dr. Randall R. Maclean succeeded Dr. Baragar. The Mental Health Division proposes to expand its service through travelling clinics which will call at designated centres. Persons in adjoining areas requiring help will have the assistance of the child guidance and mental hygiene personnel.

A tuberculosis clinic was established in Drumheller in that year. In 1928 similar clinics had been organized in Calgary and Edmonton. Later a travelling diagnostic clinic made periodic visits to the smaller centres. Alberta had the lowest tuberculosis death rate in Canada in 1946, if Indians are excluded, 17.3 per 100,000. If Indians are included it ranks third.

In June, 1936, the Tuberculosis Act came into force in Alberta and since that time, diagnosis and sanatorium treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been free to all Alberta residents. Diagnostic services have been increased through the use of two mobile x-ray units, one of which was presented to the Department of Health in 1943 and the other in 1945, by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association. Utilizing these diagnostic clinics, the department had, by September of 1946, x-rayed a total of 226,987 people and it is hoped that their work, in conjunction with the work of the regularly scheduled clinics which are held in all of the cities as well as at various hospital centres throughout the province, may make possible X-ray examinations of the entire population in the near future.

Sanatorium accommodation in the province is provided through 288 beds in the Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, and 200 beds in three Edmonton hospitals while the construction of a new 200-bed sanatorium is to be started as soon as materials become available.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS ACT

An amendment to the Municipal Districts Act in 1930 permitted municipal districts or parts of municipal districts to engage physicians and public health nurses.

Sixty per cent of the population of the province is rural and doctors have found it difficult to make a living in many areas; part time salaries help them to remain. Saskatchewan has carried on such an arrangement to a much greater extent.

HEALTH UNITS

In 1929 an amendment to the Public Health Act was passed giving the Minister power to establish full-time health districts where requests were received from municipal councils. Two such units were established in 1931, one at Red Deer, and the other known first as Okotoks-High River-Full-Time Health District and later changed to the "Foothills Full-Time Health District". Dr. G. M. Little, D.P.H., now Medical Health Officer of Edmonton, was in charge of the Red Deer Unit and Dr. W. Saunders, D.P.H., supervised the Foothills Unit. There are now eighteen such Units, nine with Public Health Nurses in charge.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Alberta was one of the first provinces in Canada to establish a division of Health Education. The program embracing all phases of public health is channelled chiefly through four different educational media, the radio, audio-visual film service, lectures and printed material. This was in charge of Mr. F. T. Cook until his recent retirement.

When the Social Credit Government came into power in 1935, Dr. W. W. Cross became Minister of Health. Under his administration, a number of new projects were entered into. One of these was the passage of the Maternity Hospitalization Act which went into effect on April 1, 1944.

Maternity Hospitalization Act

The Maternity Hospitalization Act has the following provisions:-

1. It authorizes the Minister of Health to enter into agreement with various hospitals to supply maternity service to residents of Alberta. No hospital can be compelled to sign this agreement, but

nearly all hospitals and registered nursing homes in the province have accepted it.

2. The residence qualification has to do with the mother's residence. If she has lived in Alberta twelve months out of the previous twenty-four and is a resident of the province at the time of her confinement she is entitled to the service.
3. The service for which the province is prepared to pay consists of the public ward hospital service up to twelve days including the use of the case room and ordinary drugs. It does not include the doctor's bill nor special prescriptions.
4. Private ward and semi-private service, if asked for by the patient, are handled as follows:
 - (a) The government will pay the usual public ward rate for that hospital.
 - (b) The patient pays the difference between the public ward rate and the rate established in the hospital for the private or semi-private ward that is used.
5. Special consideration is given to wives of members of the Armed Services. The government will pay for:
 - (a) Maternity cases where the mother is normally resident in Alberta, but who cannot comply with the above mentioned residence rule because of having moved from camp to camp with her husband, providing the birth occurs in Alberta.
 - (b) Maternity cases where the husband who is normally a resident of Alberta is in the Armed Forces even though the wife is not a resident of the Province of Alberta, providing the birth occurs in Alberta.

Special consideration may be given to other cases. These special cases have to apply to the Department of Public Health prior to the time the service is required in order to avoid confusion.

The cost of this service for the fiscal year of 1945 was approximately \$542,000.00. It is believed that this service will reduce the number of maternal deaths and still-births and be of inestimable value in every way.

Poliomyelitis Service

Alberta became the first province in the Dominion to provide special facilities for the care of poliomyelitis victims when, in 1928, the Provincial Special Hospital was erected on the grounds of the University Hospital in Edmonton for that purpose. In 1938 another trail was blazed in this field with the passing of the Poliomyelitis Sufferers' Act which resulted in the provision of free medical, surgical and hospital care for all residents of Alberta suffering from the after effects of the disease. Arrangements were also made under the Act for the supervision of Poliomyelitis cases in out-patient clinics after their discharge from hospital and the provision free of charge of splints, special shoes and all necessary orthopaedic appliances. Rehabilitation assistance is also provided for those who wish to take academic or vocational training.

Municipal Hospitals

The Municipal Hospitals Act was passed by the Legislature in 1917, amended in 1918 and went into effect in May of that year. The purpose of the act was to arrange a form of hospital insurance. This could be provided through agreement with hospitals already operating in the district or through the erection of a Municipal Hospital.

The procedure in forming a Municipal Hospital District is as follows: Twenty-five per cent of the taxpayers in any given area with sufficient population to warrant a hospital (e.g. 4,000 to 10,000) or the Councils of the contributing districts may petition the Minister of Health for the establishment of a Municipal Hospital District. When the proposed district has been approved by the Department, a provincial board is appointed by the contributing councils with the approval of the Department of Public Health. A scheme or plan based on a yearly rate of taxation on assessed land value is prepared to suit the particular situation. The money raised by taxation plus the revenue obtained from the charge of \$1.00 per day to those receiving hospital services must provide sufficient funds to build, equip and operate the hospital as well as repay the debenture issue.

The first hospital under the plan was built and opened at Manville in October 1919. In 1945 there were

45 established districts within the province. The assessable acreage covered by the plan is 17,453,888 with 237,888 people or nearly one-third of the provincial population entitled to the benefits under the municipal hospital plan.

Cancer

In 1941 under the Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act, provision was made for the appointment of a director of cancer services, for the establishment of free diagnostic clinics in Edmonton and Calgary, for free x-ray and radium treatment, and for free surgical treatment, when any of the above mentioned treatments are ordered by the Cancer Clinic. Provision has also been made for free hospitalization, where in the opinion of the cancer clinic, such hospitalization is required for the purpose of establishing diagnosis.

Compulsory Blood Tests

In July 1945 an amendment to the Solemnization of Marriage Act provided for compulsory blood tests for all persons entering marriage. The purpose of this change in the Act is to detect unsuspected syphilis and thereby prevent the spread of this disease.

In September 1946, the Social Hygiene Division established a free treatment camp for syphilis at Grouard. One hundred and fifty Indians and Metis received ten-day penicillin treatment. In addition, arsenic and bismuth was administered to patients requiring the same. This joint project of Dominion and Provincial Health Departments has blazed a new trail in venereal disease treatment of our North American Indians.

Public Health Entomology

In 1938 an entomological survey was organized to study the problem of insect-transmitted diseases in Alberta. To begin with, the work was assisted by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Department of Pensions and National Health. Since 1942, however, the Provincial Department of Public Health has maintained the service alone except for the co-operation of the Department of National Health in providing the laboratory services required. In 1944 the first Division of Entomology to be set up by a Health Department in Canada

was established in Alberta and its work has since included investigations into the occurrence of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Tularaemia, Encephalitis and Plague as well as the delimiting of areas harboring these diseases. This work is in charge of J. H. Brown late of the University of Alberta.

Hospital and Treatment Service for Pensioners

The Alberta Legislature during the session of 1947, passed legislation authorizing the provision of free hospitalization and treatment services for all Alberta residents receiving Old Age Pensions, pensions for the blind, and Mothers' Allowances as well as for the dependents of such persons. The new legislation went into effect on June 1, 1947, and to implement its provisions a new division (to function under the Provincial Department of Health) is in the process of organization.

Soon after the legislation was passed, the College of Physicians and Surgeons was asked to assume the responsibility for the medical care of these individuals.

Following recommendations made by their Committee on Economics, the Council, on behalf of the College, entered into an agreement with the Government of the Province of Alberta for the provision of medical and surgical care for the above mentioned group. The agreement provided that the Government pay to the College a per capita sum (\$10.00) for each individual covered by the scheme. This sum was to pay for medical and surgical care, and to cover administrative costs. The agreement with the Government was for a minimum period of two years and will be reconsidered at the end of that time.

The College, in return, agreed that through its medical members, it would give complete medical and surgical care in accordance with standards of good medical practice.

The patients were to have free choice of medical practitioners. The practitioner was to send his bill to the College in accordance with the schedule of fees. It is expected that an initial payment of 50% of the account will be made at the time of its receipt and approval. The amount of additional payments will depend on the sum available in the trust account and will be made on a

pro rata basis. In Saskatchewan in 1945 under a similar scheme the doctors received approximately 77% of their accounts. In 1946, 59% only was paid. This was due to the increased demands for medical attention made by those covered by this scheme.

The Department of Health has never hesitated to initiate new and often untried methods with the object of ensuring the health of the people of a province which has in forty years increased in population from a few thousand to over eight hundred thousand.

CHAPTER VIII

HOSPITALS

It must be remembered that forty years ago when the first hospitals were constructed they were little better than rooming houses. None of the facilities so essential today were in existence. A contemporary Hand-Book for Hospitals published in America in 1883 was a common guide to hospital practice. A few extracts from it may help to give a picture of such institutions.

"Every time a pailful of dirty water goes into a cesspool an equal bulk of foul gas must find its way somewhere, carrying infection with it."

"Wet walls are air-tight; this is one hygienic disadvantage. Besides, whenever there are warmth and moisture, emanations from the bodies of the sick will be absorbed and held by such damp walls, and eventually cause disease."

"The hospital bed is the unit of the hospital. For ordinary use, even when hair can be afforded, fresh oat straw makes safer beds."

"Just before breakfast the nurse throws a light extra blanket over the patients who remain in bed, covering them head and all. A large umbrella opened, with a sheet or shawl thrown over both it and the patient is a handy device; and she opens the door and windows for a few minutes and lets the outdoor air flow through the ward."

For disinfection it is said: "When we boast of the wonderful progress of the nineteenth century, we can temper our pride with the reflection that our National Board of Health, in its most recent researches in the science of disinfection, finds nothing better to recommend than sulphur."

What little progress since Homer penned:

"To Euryclea then addressed the king,
'Bring hither fire, and hither sulphur bring;

With fire and sulphur, cure of noxious fumes,
He purged the walls and blood-polluted rooms."

Many of the "nurses" had little experience, but goodwill, charity, and sympathy, were common attributes of these women.

The student nurses who entered these early hospitals were required to have few special educational qualifications. An entrance examination in reading, penmanship, arithmetic and English dictation was sufficient.

The first hospitals in the Province were constructed and staffed by the Mounted Police. Those at Macleod and Calgary have been mentioned. That at Medicine Hat was necessitated by the sickness and accidents incident to the construction of the C.P.R. Small houses in various centres were taken over when the pioneer medical men came, but many of these were run by nurses without qualifications. The Medicine Hat Hospital was an exception. Following the opening and incorporation of this in 1889, Calgary organized the Calgary General in 1890. This was required urgently to care for the typhoid fever patients who came from the construction gangs working on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. In 1891 there were one hundred and twenty-seven patients treated.

It was not until 1894 that the corner stone of a new hospital was laid. On its completion in 1895 it accommodated from twenty-five to thirty patients. Miss Ellen Birtles, a graduate of the Winnipeg General Hospital, of 1889, was appointed Matron.

Miss Moodie, the first graduate of the Calgary General Hospital, was a pupil there in 1895 and graduated in 1898. The distinction of being the first graduates in the Province goes to Miss Jean Miller and Miss Hales who passed their final examinations at Medicine Hat in January 1896.

In 1899 a Maternity Hospital was erected immediately west of the main building in Calgary. A new maternity hospital was built nearby in 1905. It was not until 1910 that the larger edifice was opened north of the Bow River. An annex was constructed in 1919 which two years later was remodelled as a Nurses' Home.

Additions and alterations have since been made and at the present time plans are under way for a much larger and more modern hospital.

The Grey Nuns arrived in Calgary on January 30, 1891, and on the same day took possession of their new hospital: an unfinished building, 24 feet square and two stories in height. It was heated by one small stove. They had at their disposal \$73.75 and goods to the value of \$150.00. The first Superior was Sister Carroll. A larger building was purchased in 1892. In this year two Sisters were called on to staff a small-pox hospital three miles from the city. They remained at this temporary hospital for five weeks.

In 1907 the Holy Cross Hospital operated by the Grey Nuns opened its school of nursing. Their first graduates, five in number, received their diplomas in 1910. Two buildings were procured in 1922 as nurses' home.

Additions were made at later days until in 1929 a new modern wing was added with accommodation for 112 beds. It has now over 300 beds available.

A combined Police and Mine hospital was built in Lethbridge in 1886 with Dr. F. H. Mewburn in charge. As the village grew in population and the coal output increased, more beds were required so in 1891 Sir Alexander T. Galt, President of the North Western Coal and Navigation Company, increased its capacity to twelve beds. This institution was controlled by the Company until 1903 when the management was turned over to a committee of local citizens. In 1909 the son of the founder donated \$30,000.00 and Lethbridge an equal amount and a new hospital came into existence with accommodation for sixty-five patients. This was opened in 1910 and at that time a training school for nurses was established. Additions have taken place since.

Early experiences of the hospital have been supplied by Mrs. E. N. Higinbotham. As Miss Ellen A. Chapman, she arrived to take charge in 1894 having recently graduated from the Montreal General Hospital. The arrangements were very primitive, the water for all purposes being hauled by wagon and pumped from a tank in the basement by hand to one in the upper

storey. All drinking water was kept in barrels on the kitchen porch.

The Indians looked on Dr. Mewburn as "The Great Big Medicine Man."

These Indian patients were at first kept in the wards, but afterwards were allowed to pitch their tepees on the hospital grounds. One of Miss Chapman's duties was to send out accounts and periodically she would ask Dr. Mewburn's advice. On a list submitted to him she would frequently find such notations as the following:

"He is good for this amount but damn slow, keep after him."

"Hasn't a bean—Charge it to the Lord."

"Leave this fellow to me. He needs stronger language than you are capable of."

The second hospital in Macleod was on the banks of the Old Man river. Miss Emmeline Alexander became the first matron shortly after her graduation from the Montreal General Hospital. She commenced her duties in May 1899. This hospital had been a residence and consisted of two public wards of seven beds each together with three private maternity rooms. The bath-room contained a chemical toilet and a bathtub. The water for the latter had to be carried from the river and heated in the kitchen. A small Chinaman called Tom, Miss Alexander writes, helped as orderly, cook, and water carrier as well as being the laundry man. Dr. G. A. Kennedy did most of the operating, being assisted when necessary by Assistant Surgeons of the Mounted Police from the Barracks. Dr. Forbes was one of those who used the hospital occasionally. A salary of thirty-five dollars a month was received by the matron and she considered it ample remuneration.

The Pincher Memorial Hospital was erected in 1902 and carried on efficiently until 1914 when it was closed for lack of funds. At the present time, St. Vincent's Hospital is in operation at Pincher Creek.

It is to be feared that many of the doctors then treated their patients "By Guess or by God." About this time, William Osler said "that the doctors were pouring medicine of which they knew little down the

throats of patients of whom they knew less." In the west, major surgery was undertaken in fear and trembling even by competent men. Sometimes operations were performed in the open air and one old time surgeon has said that in such cases they were never bothered by flies. These insects preferred an open wound to a perspiring face. There were few specialists in America then and one of them, the President of the American College of Surgeons, declared that "all the avenues of approach to Surgery have been investigated." And what about anaesthetics? In the Northern United States operators favoured ether while in the South nothing was safe but chloroform. The Scotch used chloroform, the English ether. But the pioneer doctors of Alberta carried on as best they could with either under adverse circumstances.

After the C.P.R. reached Edmonton, a rapid growth ensued and a hospital was a necessity. Before this, a small annex to the Indian school and convent of St. Albert was made use of by the few practitioners in Edmonton. This required a drive of 18 miles there and back and the patients were nursed by the Grey Nuns, although none of them had any training as nurses.

The Grey Nuns who for one hundred and fifty years had carried on their self-sacrificing work in Canada established the General Hospital in Edmonton in 1895. It was a small brick building, but served the needs of the community adequately. It has since been enlarged and new wings built, until now it can accommodate 332 patients.

In the spring of 1899 a group of citizens met to consider the advisability of establishing another hospital. This was constructed on Boyle Street and was small and unpretentious. Information about the early days was supplied by Miss Turnbull, a graduate of Guelph General. She was called from Galt Hospital and she writes that she was met at Strathcona by Dr. T. H. Whitelaw and crossed to Edmonton on the ferry. This "Public Hospital" was ready in 1900. There were two general wards of six beds each and a number of small private rooms. The medical staff consisted of Drs. H. C. Wilson, H. L. McInnis, E. A. Braithwaite, J. D. Harrison and T. H. Whitelaw.

In 1909 the need for a larger and more modern hospital arose and in 1911 the Royal Alexandra Hospi-

tal was officially opened. Twenty-five beds had been provided in the original plan, but it was not long before new wings were added. In 1947 a fifty bed building for chronic patients was opened. The Isolation Hospital is also part of this largest civil hospital in the province.

The need for a maternity hospital in the early days of Edmonton was pressing, so the Rev. Father Lacombe asked the Sisters of Misericorde to supply this need.

In 1900 four Sisters and one nurse arrived and took charge of a small residence which was directly opposite the present hospital. Shortly after a larger structure was taken over. This is now the Glenview Apartments across the street. The first part of the present hospital was constructed in 1905. Later a wing was added and in 1939 a modern maternity wing was opened. A nurses' home is under construction.

On the south side of the river, for a time called Strathcona, a residence was used as a hospital. When it became too small, the upper floor of a lodge building was used. Meanwhile the city was rapidly growing so in 1913 the Strathcona Hospital was founded. Owing to lack of beds for soldiers invalided from Europe, this institution was taken over by the Military Hospital Commission. When the need for clinical teaching arose at the University of Alberta it was in 1922 acquired and renamed "The University Hospital."

A nursing school was added a year later and admitted two classes of students. One class was to enter with Grade X or its equivalent for a three years' course; and another after matriculation to take a five years' course for B.Sc. in nursing.

A small out-patient Department was opened. This was soon moved overtown into a large residence. Later the present up to date department was opened in the Provincial Building.

A residence for six internes was erected in 1926. In 1930 a new wing was added to the hospital. Another with a bed capacity of 250 will shortly be built.

At the present time a special wing for poliomyelitis, a small maternity addition and a two hundred and fifty bed separate building for D.V.A. patients known as the

Colonel Mewburn Pavilion is on the grounds. A large nurses' home was opened in 1947. The Red Cross built a small building to the University Hospital which was later acquired by this institution and incorporated into the S.C.R. wing.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific reached Edmonton, several small centres were growing east of the city.

Lamont, forty miles from Edmonton, in a district where there were many Ukrainians and Poles, the Home Mission Board of the Methodist Church, became the site of a sixteen bed hospital in 1912. Dr. A. E. Archer and Dr. W. T. Rush, together with Mrs. Archer, a trained nurse and also a competent anaesthetist manned this institution. Dr. Archer was named medical Superintendent, a post he still retains. Besides serving a large district, it had the distinction of training Oriental nurses. No less than ten Chinese and Japanese nurses have completed their training there. This hospital now has a bed capacity of eighty and an addition is under construction.

The Presbyterian Missions Board opened the Roland Boswell Hospital in 1906 in Vegreville. Dr. George Arthur was the first superintendent. He retired from this position in 1917. This hospital had room for twenty patients. Dr. W. T. Rush was the first physician to practise in Vegreville, having started in 1902. His first operation there was for appendicitis, sterilizing his instruments on the kitchen stove, using the kitchen table for his operating table, and giving the anaesthetic himself. All this by the light of a coal oil lamp. In 1903 the community was swept by an epidemic of smallpox which Dr. Rush had to handle besides his regular work. This hospital was closed a few years ago.

In Vegreville four Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Evon in France improvised a small eight-bed hospital in a private dwelling in 1911. Plans were made for a brick forty-bed hospital which materialized a year later. This was known as the Vegreville General Hospital. Sister Josephine Boisseau arrived in 1915 to open a training school of nursing. This hospital now has a bed capacity of ninety.

At Mundare the first hospital to be erected by the Ukrainians in Alberta was opened in 1929. It is known

as the Mundare General Hospital and has a bed capacity of thirty and is under the direction of the Catholic Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

As the railways branched out from Edmonton, Calgary, and Red Deer, new settlers arrived and towns sprang up.

In these centres, hospitals were erected. One arose under somewhat unusual circumstances. A wealthy English woman was on a visit to Islay visiting a sister. Seeing the need of a hospital, when she returned home she carried on a campaign for money. Lady Minto, it is said, contributed generously and when the hospital was built it was called "Lady Minto Hospital." The instigator of the project wrote a book, "The White Passion," making the local doctor the hero. Funds for hospital maintenance were few so "The Lady in the Green Veil" as she was known throughout the province obtained a pass on the railways and travelled far and wide soliciting money for the upkeep of this institution.

In 1901 a special fund was set aside by the Victorian Order of Nurses for rural hospitals. Cottage Hospitals were administered by this Order in High River, Macleod, Red Deer and Athabaska, but at present all are closed.

The first hospital in the Peace River country was opened by the Presbyterian Church in Grande Prairie. Mrs. Agnes S. Forbes, commenced work in a caboose and tent kitchen which later gave place to a log building before a modern fully equipped Municipal Hospital was built.

The second institution in the Peace River was the Irene Cottage Hospital at Peace River Crossing. Of this, Mrs. Jeannette George, formerly Miss McEwan writes:

"The Irene Cottage Hospital was opened in 1914. The furniture was home made. A carpenter made the beds, the women's auxiliary made the ticks and somebody donated the straw to fill them. Unfortunately the beds, which were made of green lumber, soon lost their tidy rectangular shape, and became rather rakish looking parallelograms. The walls of the rooms were made of green shiplap and as this dried out, the boards pulled apart making it almost impossible to keep the place warm."

Notwithstanding the inadequateness of such a hospital, the medical men of the district carried on efficient service in the early days.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

The Municipal Hospitals Act was passed in 1917 and two years later the first hospital under the scheme was built at Manville. In 1947 there were fifty hospitals either built by the municipalities or erected by local interests or by Catholic orders and incorporated into the Municipal Hospitals scheme.

In the whole province in 1947 there were one hundred approved hospitals for active treatment. In 1946 ninety-six hospitals were divided as follows:

Catholics	29
Protestant	7
Municipal	50
Community	3
Industrial	4
Service Groups	2
University	1

These hospitals had a bed capacity of 5,903.

For incurable and aged patients there were in addition nine hundred and eleven beds in licensed homes and the government maintained three hundred and forty-eight such beds in institutions. In 1947 the Sisters of Providence whose Mother House is at Kingston, Ontario, will open a new wing of modern construction in Edmonton with an additional two hundred and ten beds.

HOSPITALS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

At the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at Banff in 1889, Dr. G. A. Kennedy read a paper extolling the climate of southern Alberta for the relief of all kinds of pulmonary disease. Before long, patients began to arrive from Eastern Canada and even from Great Britain seeking a cure for tuberculosis. Old timers in Calgary report that it was not uncommon to have people arrive who were so ill they could hardly stand and since no suitable accommodation was available hardship followed.

About 1900 Dr. Wills turned a residence in Calgary into a small private hospital for tuberculosis. The death of Dr. Wills shortly after ended this work.

In 1912 a building on the corner of 6th Street and 13th Avenue, East, was used as a hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis. This was the beginning of institutional tuberculosis work in Alberta. Two years later a large structure with twelve beds inside and two on verandahs was in use. Besides this there were six wood-walled tents on the grounds giving a total of from twenty to twenty-five beds.

Shortly before the First Great War, a Provincial Association was formed to collect money for the building of a sanatorium. The outbreak of hostilities stopped the programme.

During the war a need arose for special care of the veterans with tuberculosis and a temporary sanatorium was opened at Frank in 1917. Shortly after another was in operation at Wetaskiwin.

The need for a permanent institution for soldiers and civilians led to an agreement between the Dominion and Provincial governments, whereby the Central Alberta Sanatorium was built and opened in 1920 with accommodation for one hundred and eighty patients.

This sanatorium was operated by the Federal Government until 1925 when it became the responsibility of the Province.

Since that time the bed capacity has been increased to two hundred and eighty. Dr. A. H. Baker has been superintendent since it was opened.

At the present time parts of Edmonton hospitals have been set aside for pulmonary tuberculosis pending the building of a second sanatorium on the University grounds.

Alberta was the second province in Canada to provide by law for free diagnosis and free treatment for infective cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

The Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka was the first institution for the care of the mentally ill to be

opened in Alberta. It was officially opened on July 4, 1911, and was called at that time Ponoka Asylum. Prior to the opening of this hospital the patients were cared for in the Brandon Mental Hospital. Dr. T. Dawson was the first Superintendent. One hundred and ninety-two patients, male and female, constituted the population of the hospital during the first year. The institution has grown steadily, the population now being a little over 1,400. Although the original care of the patients was chiefly custodial and the staff practically all untrained, as time went on newer methods of treatment were introduced at regular intervals. This hospital was one of the first on the North American Continent to introduce the Malarial treatment of General Paresis. The records clearly indicate that until fever treatment was introduced, a very large percentage of the deaths were accounted for by General Paresis. The Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka has continued to be the active-treatment hospital in the province. The modern general forms of treatment now given consist of Psycho-Therapy, Hydrotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Drug Therapy, various forms of Shock Therapy, and Surgical treatment in the nature of Lobotomy or leucotomy.

In 1930, Dr. C. A. Baragar of the Brandon Mental Hospital, was appointed Commissioner of Mental Institutions and Director of Mental Health for the Province of Alberta. His efforts were concentrated on an educational program with a view to training the staffs of the institutions and established a three-year course for attendants, the first class of which graduated in 1934. A short course leading to a diploma in Mental Nursing was organized for the female staff. However, this was not considered as the ultimate goal, and in 1932 permission was obtained from the Senate of the University to establish a four-year course of training, leading to a diploma in Psychiatric and General Nursing. In 1931 a Post-Graduate course was also arranged.

To relieve the congestion in this hospital and to establish an institution for the Continued Care of the Irrecoverable Cases, another hospital, namely the Provincial Mental Institute at Oliver, was opened in 1923. This Institution now houses some 1,200 patients, male and female, who receive such active treatment as is indicated, considering the nature of the cases in the Institution.

The Auxiliary Mental Hospital at Claresholm was opened in November, 1933. It was formerly an Agricultural College and was converted for the purpose of a mental hospital. It houses 100 female patients who require continued care.

The Auxiliary Mental Hospital at Raymond was opened in 1939. It was also an Agricultural College which had been renovated and altered for the purpose of caring for some 115 female patients, most of whom are elderly and for the most part irrecoverable.

A Psychiatric ward was opened in the University Hospital in 1931 but was closed in 1933. It was under Dr. Baragar's direction and while in existence proved a most valuable asset to the Mental Health Division.

The Provincial Training School for Mental Defectives was opened in 1923, the patients, fifty in number, being received by transfer from what was known as the South Side Home for Feeble-Minded Children, and which was under the direction of the Department of Education. The Training School was placed under the Department of Public Health. The first Superintendent of the Training School was Dr. W. J. McAlister, who is presently the Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Institute at Oliver. The Training School has grown steadily, and now has a bed capacity of over 300 beds. Dr. D. J. McCullough, the present Superintendent, was formerly the Assistant Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka. A training program for the staff members of the Training School has also been in force for many years.

In 1928, as a result of the recognized value of the Mental Hygiene Movement and the Mental Hygiene Clinics, many of which were in operation in the United States, it was decided to introduce such a program into the Mental Health Division. Mental Hygiene Clinics were established in Calgary and Edmonton. In Edmonton the Clinics were held weekly and in Calgary twice monthly. As time went on, other Clinics were established until at the outbreak of the recent war, some fifteen centres were receiving the service, including the Peace River district. During the war, the Clinics were curtailed.

Included in the plans for the future of this Division, are those for the conversion of the Provincial Mental

Institute at Oliver into an active-treatment hospital to serve the North of the Province. Plans are well under way also for the establishment of two Psychiatric wards, one in the University Hospital in Edmonton, and it is hoped one may be opened in the General Hospital, Calgary. The program of training the staff will be pursued vigorously in the Institutions equipped for it. All new forms of treatment used elsewhere will be included in the armamentarium. Plans are also well under way for the establishment of full-time Mental Hygiene or Guidance Clinics in Calgary, Edmonton, and eventually in other suitable points throughout the entire province. Members of the staffs of the Institutions participate in the teaching of the Medical students at the University of Alberta and arrangements are about complete for the training of Medical graduates in the specialty of Psychiatry in accordance with the Canadian Royal College of Physicians' dictates.

In all of Canada in 1900 only 0.91 beds per 1,000 of population were available.

In 1940 Alberta had 6.6 beds per 1,000 of population and was second only to British Columbia which had 7.5 beds per 1,000. Prince Edward Island with 3.0 had the lowest rate. Ontario provided 4.3 beds per 1,000 of population.

The percentage of the population treated in Alberta hospitals was 12.2 second again to British Columbia with 12.9. Quebec had the lowest percentage—6.1. Ontario's percentage was 8.6.

The rapid advance which has marked the growth of the hospitals in Alberta is an evidence of the development of this province which is only forty-two years old.

CHAPTER IX

MEDICAL EDUCATION

The University of Alberta was created by an Act of the first session of the first legislature of the province in 1906. The following year an amendment to the Act authorized the lieutenant-governor-in-council to appoint a president and Dr. Henry Marshall Tory was selected and entered on his duties on January 1, 1908.

The first session of the University opened in September, 1908. The total-registration was forty-five.

At the beginning of the session 1911-1912, Athabasca Hall, the first building of the University scheme was completed and was opened for classes and residential purposes. A second structure of similar design and size was completed for the opening of the session of 1912. By 1914 a considerable part of Pembina Hall was ready and more classrooms available. There registered for the session 1912-1913, a total of two hundred and fifty-six students. At this time all graduates of British and Canadian Universities could become members of convocation. It appears that there were one hundred more of these than of students.

*No. This
registering
was in
1907 & till
Mar. 18/08*

In 1913 the Board of Governors prompted by a desire to solve a pressing problem, that of the care of the sick in rural communities, decided it was time to add a Medical Faculty.

Many medical practitioners were entering the province but settling in towns and cities. It was thought that the requirements would not be met until men who had been brought up under local conditions of life and who were familiar with the needs of the country districts were trained. A further reason for the step was the presentation to the Board of a petition from twenty-five students desirous of starting on a medical course in 1913. After careful consideration, the Board of Governors decided to offer three years of a five year course and to endeavour to make arrangements with the University of Toronto and McGill University to accept the

students on an equality with their own and allow them to complete their course and graduate at these institutions.

The plan of study was based on the findings of the committee of "One Hundred Leading Educators of the United States and Canada".

The subjects of the first year were: **Physiology**, *Physics* Chemistry, Biology (a), Botany (b), Zoology, Biochemistry, Elementary Bacteriology and French or German.

In 1912 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta requested the University to examine all candidates for admission to practise in the Province. The Board of Governors acceded to this request and appointed the first Board of Examiners. This Board was as follows:

Anatomy: Dr. C. W. Field, Dr. Stuart Mackid.

Physiology and Histology: Dr. G. W. Atkin.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Dr. Evan Greene

Paediatrics: Dr. C. E. Smythe.

Obstetrics: Dr. J. G. Campbell, Dr. W. A. Wilson.

Pathology and Bacteriology: Dr. D. G. Revell, Dr. H. H. Moshier.

Sanitary Science: Dr. T. H. Whitelaw.

Medicine: Dr. G. H. Malcolmson, Dr. A. E. Archer.

Surgery: Dr. J. S. McEachren, Dr. E. W. Allin.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology: Dr. R. D. Sanson.

About this time, the Faculty colour was selected and was to be Rose, the hood to be after the pattern of that of Oxford. Doctors were entitled to wear a full dress scarlet robe faced with rose.

In 1913 Dr. D. G. Revell, B.A., M.B. (Tor.) was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Dr. Heber H. Moshier, M.D. (Tor.) of Calgary accepted the Chair of Physiology. Shortly after Dr. Allan C. Rankin, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., (McGill) returned from Siam and became Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Provincial Laboratory.

At the outbreak of the war of 1914-1915 Dr. Rankin proceeded overseas and was later followed by Dr.

Moshier. Dr. Heber C. Jamieson replaced Dr. Rankin during his absence and Dr. J. B. Collip directed the work in Physiology and Biochemistry during the absence of Dr. Moshier.*

There were thirteen students in the first year and classes were held at times in Athabasca Hall, Pembina Hall, Assiniboia Hall and in the building now occupied by the Extension Department.

In 1917 the staff was small and consisted of the following in addition to those mentioned: Dr. Gordon C. Gray, Lect. in Surgery; Dr. L. C. Conn, Dem. in Anatomy; Dr. W. A. Wilson, Instr. in Surgery; Dr. J. A. McPherson, Dem. in Anatomy; Dr. W. W. Lailey, Dem. in Anatomy; Dr. C. W. Field, Inst. in Pharmacology; Dr. Irving R. Bell, Dem. in Physiology.

On account of the small number of students the relations between students and teachers were close.

Dr. N. J. Minish of the class of 1919 and now with the Department of Anatomy well remembers the cramped quarters and the difficulties under which instruction was given and received.

The class of 1919 began the course on Gross Anatomy under the direction of Dr. Revell. In the power house at that time there were several small rooms under the roof, like a row of barn swallow nests under the eaves. These were used for dissecting rooms. A room was assigned to each group of four students and in many ways it was a most satisfactory set up.

Students were supposed to wear gowns at lectures, but as these soon became worn out or torn, it was not long before this academic observance was forgotten.

On return from Service in 1920, Dr. Rankin took over his duties and Dr. Heber C. Jamieson was appointed Lecturer in Medicine. In this year, Dr. John James Ower was appointed Professor of Pathology and Provincial Serologist, and Dr. Morton E. Hall became his assistant.

The Eastern Universities decided in 1921 to extend the medical course to five years and the University followed. A combined B.A. M.D. course was instituted so the student had the opportunity of qualifying for the above or for his M.D. degree. The Strathcona Hospital

* Dr. H. Moshier was O.C. of the
a rank of major. He was killed
by a fragment of shrapnel

was acquired in 1922 and has since been known as the University Hospital. Clinical work was started and an Out Door Department opened in the basement. As the transportation of patients from the north side of the river was found impracticable, a residence near the city market was procured and teaching material gradually increased. Later an up-to-date Outdoor Department was completed in the Provincial Building and there the work is still carried on. This building also houses the Cancer Clinic and the Venereal Disease Clinic.

Dr. Ardrey W. Downs was appointed Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry with Dr. J. B. Collip as Assistant Professor, in 1922. The latter became Professor of Biochemistry the following year.

With the opening of the University Hospital and the decision to carry the students to graduation, the clinical Department had to be manned so Dr. A. R. Munroe became Instructor in Surgery. At this time Dr. Robert M. Shaw was appointed Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Dr. R. F. Shaner, Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

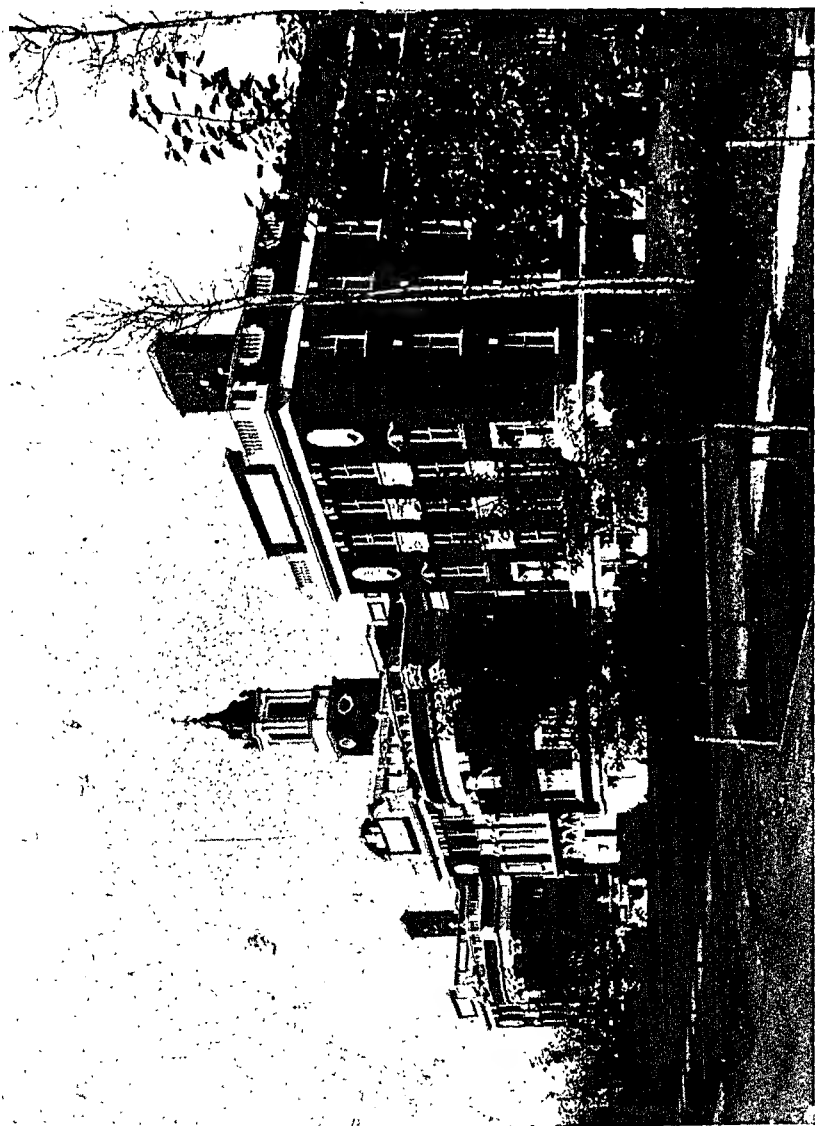
Dentistry a sub-faculty of Medicine came into being this year. The extraordinary number of students in the Faculty of Medicine made it imperative that a new building be constructed, so in 1921, a commodious structure was completed and has since been called the Medical Building.

In 1946 two new wings were under construction.

Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn was appointed Professor of Surgery in 1922 and to give an impetus to clinical work, the interest on one-half a million dollars became available from the Rockefeller Foundation for this purpose. This was the first great endowment for clinical work received by the University from private sources. Dr. Edgerton L. Pope became Professor of Medicine the following year with Dr. Heber C. Jamieson, Associate Professor. The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology was organized with Dr. Leighton C. Conn at its head.

The first class to graduate received their diplomas in 1925. At this time there were two full-time clinical professors, those of Medicine and Surgery. In all there were fifty medical men on the teaching staff.

* On the inception of med. education by the U. of C. Strathcona Hospital passed from the city to the Univ. Later the name was changed. As Lord Strathcona gave \$250,000 towards equipping the hospital it would have been more seemly to retain this name Strathcona



Medical Building, University of Alberta



E. L. POPE
MEDICINE



D. G. REVELL
ANATOMY



F. H. MEWBURN
SURGERY

MEDICAL FACULTY
UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA.



DEAN A. C. RANKIN
BACTERIOLOGY & HYGIENE

FIRST HEADS
OF
DEPARTMENTS



H. H. MOSHIER
PHYSIOLOGY



L. C. CONN
GYNECOLOGY & OBSTETRICS



J. J. OWER
PATHOLOGY

FIRST HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

The Volunteer Overseas Medical Officers Association offered the Moshier Memorial Medal in this year. It was in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Moshier who was killed in action. This medal was awarded for general proficiency in the Faculty of Medicine. At this time a course in the History of Medicine was introduced with Dr. Heber C. Jamieson as head of the Department.

The following year saw Professor George Hunter, M.A. (Glasgow), B.Sc. (Glasgow), B.Sc. (Agric.), (Glasgow) take over the Department of Biochemistry made vacant by the departure of Professor J. B. Collip for McGill.

Dr. Collip, (who had shared in the work leading to the discovery and utilization of Insulin with Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. C. H. Best and Professor Macleod, and who, for years, had been doing research work on Insulin and the hormones of the other endocrine glands,) announced that he had isolated the hormone of the parathyroid glands.

In 1929 Professor F. H. Mewburn passed away and Dr. A. R. Munroe became professor of Surgery.

Professor Harold Vango died in 1932. For a number of years his outstanding work in the field of Pathology and as a medico-legal expert had been widely recognized. He joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was absent until 1918 when he entered medicine at the University of Alberta, graduating from McGill in 1923. He was appointed Assistant Pathologist at the Provincial Laboratory and was later Assistant Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Assistant Professor of Pathology.

A new wing to the University Hospital was completed in 1930 and all clinical departments were expanded and some subdivided so that a more specialized training could be given the increasing number of students. The full list of all the Departments and the names of the various members is worthy of record.

Department of Anatomy:

Daniel Graisberry Revell, B.A., M.B. (Tor.), Professor of Anatomy.

Ralph Faust Shaner, Ph.D., (Harvard), Professor of Anatomy.

Evan Greene, M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Anatomy.

Sessional Demonstrators:

John Keith Fife, M.D., C.M. (McGill)

Robert Graham Huckell, M.D., C.M. (McGill)

Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene:

Allan Coats Rankin, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. D.P.H.
(McGill), F.R.C.P. (C), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene.

Robert McLeod Shaw, B.A. (Dalhousie), M.D., C.M.,
D.P.H. (McGill), F.R.C.P. (C), Professor of Bacteriology
and Hygiene.

Malcolm Ross Bow, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Queen's),
D.P.H. (Toronto), Associate Professor of Public Health.

Roy Bertram Jenkins, M.D. (Manitoba), D.P.H. (Tor-
onto), Lecturer in Public Health.

Leonard Christopher Harris, M.D., C.M. (McGill),
Demonstrator in Bacteriology.

Greta Simpson, B.Sc. (Alberta), Demonstrator in
Bacteriology.

Angus Cecil McGugan, M.D. (Alberta), Demonstra-
tor in Hygiene.

Department of Biochemistry:

George Hunter, M.A., B.Sc. (Agric.), D.Sc. (Glas-
gow), Professor of Biochemistry.

William Douglas McFarlane, B.S.A., Ph.D. (Tor-
onto), Assistant Professor of Biochemistry.

Maxwell Mordcai Cantor, B.Sc., M.D. (Manitoba),
Fellow in Biochemistry.

Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine:

Edgerton Llewellyn Pope, B.A. (Queen's), M.D.,
C.M. (McGill), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (C), Professor
of Medicine.

Heber Carss Jamieson, M.B. (Tor.), F.R.C.P. (C),
Professor of the History of Medicine and Associate Pro-
fessor of Medicine.

Irving Russell Bell, B.A., M.B. (Tor.), F.R.C.P. (C), Associate Professor of Therapeutics, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Walter Hepburn Scott, M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.R.C.P. (C), Assistant Professor of Medicine.

Kenneth Hamilton, B.A. (Tor.), B.A. (Oxon), M.B.B.Ch. (Oxon), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.

Andrew Frankland Anderson, M.D., C.M. (Man.), Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

Fuller Sutherland MacPherson, M.D. (Western), Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

Nathaniel James Minish, M.D. (Man), Demonstrator in Clinical Medicine.

Thomas Harold Field, M.D., C.M. (McGill), Assistant Demonstrator in Clinical Medicine.

John William Scott, M.D., C.M. (McGill), Lecturer in Medicine.

Therapeutics:

Irving Russell Bell, B.A., M.D. (Tor.), F.R.C.P. (C), Associate Professor of Therapeutics.

John Albert Blizard, M.B., M.D., C.M. (Queen's), Lecturer in Anaesthesia.

James Ernest Carmichael, B.Sc., M.D., C.M. (Queen's), Demonstrator in Anaesthesia.

John McDonald Oswald, M.D., C.M. (Trinity), Demonstrator in Anaesthesia.

Paediatrics:

Douglas Burrow Leitch, B.A., M.B. (Tor.), F.R.C.P. (C), Clinical Professor of Paediatrics.

Dermatology:

Harold Orr, O.B.E., M.B. D.P.H. (Tor.), F.R.C.P. (C), Clinical Professor of Dermatology.

Psychiatry:

Charles Arthur Baragar, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Man.), Lecturer in Psychiatry.

George Alexander Davidson, M.D. (Man.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Instructor in Psychiatry.

William John McAlister, M.D., C.M. (McGill), Instructor in Mental Deficiency.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Leighton Carling Gonn, M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S. (C), M.C.O.G., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

John Darley Harrison, M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Gynaecology

Jermyn Oscar Baker, M.D. C.M. (Queen's), F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S. (C), M.C.O.G., Associate Professor of Obstetrics.

Allan Day, M.B. (Tor.), Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Cecil Ulysses Holmes M.B. (Tor.), Instructor in Obstetrics.

John Ross Vant, B.A., M.D. (Man.), Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Department of Pathology:

John James Ower, B.A., M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.R.C.S. (C), Professor of Pathology, Provincial Serologist.

John Watt MacGregor, B.A., M.D. (Alberta), Lecturer in Pathology.

Morton Eldred Hall, B.A., M.B. (Tor.), Demonstrator in Pathology.

William Fulton Gillespie, M.A. (Alb.), M.B., M.S. (Tor.), Demonstrator in Surgical Pathology.

Moses Weinlos, B.A., M.D. (Alb.), Demonstrator in Pathology.

Department of Physiology and Pharmacology:

Ardrey Whidden Downs, M.A. (Phil.), M.D. (Penn), D.Sc. (McGill), Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology.

David Robert Climenko, B.Sc. (Dartmouth), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Ph. D. (Edin.), Assistant Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology.

John Ferguson, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Stanford), Lecturer in Physiology and Pharmacology.

Gordon Nichols Ellis, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Queen's),
Honorary Demonstrator in Physiology.

Department of Surgery and Clinical Surgery:

Alexander Russell Munroe, M.D., C.M. (McGill),
F.R.C.S. (C), Professor of Surgery.

Gordon Cameron Gray, M.B. (Tor.), F.R.C.S. (C),
Associate Professor of Surgery.

Wilfred Alfred Wilson, M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.R.
C.S. (C), Associate Professor of Surgery.

Howard Havelock Hepburn, M.D., C.M. (McGill),
F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Assistant Professor of Surgery.

Aristide Blais, M.D., B.Sc. (Laval), Assistant Pro-
fessor of Surgery.

William Fulton Gillespie, M.A. (Alberta), M.B.,
M.S. (Toronto), Assistant Professor of Surgery.

Evan Greene, M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
F.A.C.S., Lecturer in Surgical Anatomy.

John Keith Fife, M.D., C.M. (McGill), Assistant Pro-
fessor of Clinical Surgery.

John Albert McPherson, M.B. (Tor.), Lecturer in
Clinical Surgery.

Leonard Christopher Harris, M.D., C.M. (McGill),
Instructor in Clinical Surgery.

Isaac Whitney Taylor McEachern, M.D., C.M. (Mc-
Gill), F.A.C.S., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.

Norman Llewellyn Terwillegar, M.B. (Tor.), Instruc-
tor in Clinical Surgery.

William Carleton Whiteside, M.D. (Alberta), As-
sistant Demonstrator in Clinical Surgery.

Urology

Emerson Charles Smith, M.D., C.M. (McGill),
F.R.C.S. (C), Clinical Professor of Urology.

Gordon Nichols Ellis, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Queen's),
Instructor in Urology.

Orthopaedic Surgery

Frank Hastings Hamilton Mewburn, B.Sc., M.D.,
C.M. (McGill), F.R.C.S. (C), Clinical Professor of Ortho-
paedic Surgery.

Robert Graham Huckell, M.D., C.M. (McGill), Instructor in Orthopaedic Surgery.

Ophthalmology

Robert Bruce Wells, M.B. (Tor.), F.A.C.S., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology.

Oto-Laryngology

Claude Vernon Jamieson, M.B. (Tor.), Clinical Professor of Oto-Laryngology.

Mark Robert Levy, M.D., C.M. (McGill), D.L.O. (Eng.), Demonstrator in Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

William Sloane Seale Armstrong, M.D., C.M. (McGill), Demonstrator in Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

James Gould Young, M.D., C.M. (Queen's), Demonstrator in Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

As the amount of clinical material was limited in the University Hospital for the ever increasing number of medical students, teaching was commenced in the Royal Alexandra, the General, and the Misericordia Hospitals in 1930.

For the next nine years there was further reorganization of the staff and of the various courses. All the Edmonton hospitals were utilized for interne training.

With the outbreak of the war many members of the staff enlisted and soon the senior students were in uniform and on graduation entered the armed services.

The teaching problem became grave and permission was granted to members of the Army and Air Force stationed in Edmonton who had teaching qualifications to assist in preparing the students for graduation. At one time some members of the United States Army were engaged in this work.

The urgent need for more medical personnel for the Armed Forces compelled this medical Faculty in common with the others in Canada to institute accelerated courses.

In 1938 Dr. D. G. Revell, Professor of Anatomy retired. This was the first retirement of a member of

the original group of the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty. Dr. R. F. Shaner, Ph.D., succeeded him. In 1938 Dr. A. R. Munroe resigned as Professor of Surgery, and Dr. W. F. Gillespie succeeded him.

Dr. Leighton C. Conn, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics died in December, 1941. Dr. Conn, a graduate of McGill University in 1909, was the Holmes Gold Medalist. He interned for four years at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montréal, before moving to Edmonton in 1913. He was an F.R.C.S. (C), and a F.R.C. of D and G of Great Britain. In nineteen years Dr. Conn had built up a department of the greatest efficiency with the help of his colleagues and his loss was greatly felt not only in the University, but in the various societies and when he served as a member of the Senate and as a member of the Medical Council of Canada. Dr. Ross Vant became the head of the department after the decease of Dr. Conn.

In 1944 Dr. Edgerton L. Pope retired. His place was taken by Dr. John W. Scott.

Dr. Evan Greene and Dr. Heber C. Jamieson were retired in 1946.

The first Dean, Allan C. Rankin retired in 1945 and Dr. J. J. Ower, Professor of Pathology was appointed to this position.

The death of Dr. Gordon Gray in 1946 removed another of the original teachers.

Up to the end of 1946, there were 632 medical graduates of the University of Alberta Medical Faculty. In the twenty-two years since the first class graduated approximately 241 men were practising in Alberta. These constituted 35 per cent of the total registration with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

In British Columbia there were 115 Alberta graduates. This number comprised 18 per cent of the total registration in that province.

These facts should be ample justification for the step, which the Board of Governors of the University took in 1913 when they decided that the medical requirements of the province would not be met "until men who had been brought up under local conditions of life and who were familiar with the needs of the country districts were trained."

CHAPTER X

MEDICAL MEN AND THEIR LOCATIONS

Since there were many pioneer medical men in smaller centres their names and locations must be recorded. As the majority of these settled at points on the various railways as they were constructed it is convenient to deal with them in the chronological order in which the lines were built.

In 1883 the C.P.R. pushed west from Calgary toward Banff.

CALGARY TO BANFF, 1883

At COCHRANE Dr. T. G. G. Richie practised for a time having located there in 1904.

The Stoney Indian Reserve at MORLEY had a Mission and in 1876 Dr. George Verey who had been at Fort Edmonton, and finding little to do proceeded to Morley and taught in the Mission School for a short time and looked after the medical needs of the Indians.

Dr. H. W. McGill located at EXSHAW in 1905. From there he moved to Calgary. Later he joined the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

CANMORE the next point on the line to have a medical man had Dr. C. Townshend in 1900. He moved into Calgary and died in England sometime in the 1920's.

The mineral springs of BANFF attracted Dr. R. G. Brett who settled there in 1888. He remained there until he became Lieutenant Governor of Alberta in 1915.

Dr. W. White came in 1897. Nothing is known of his length of stay or where he went from Banff.

Dr. R. H. Brett a son of R. G. Brett became associated with his father in 1903. He remained there until his death in 1925.

In 1904 Dr. G. Atkin entered practice and is at present at Banff.

Dr. G. R. Johnson arrived in Banff in 1908 where he was associated with Dr. R. G. Brett. He moved to Calgary in 1909.

CALGARY TO EDMONTON, 1891

The Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. was completed in 1891 and a regular train service was conducted between Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, and intervening centres in 1892. Red Deer being a divisional point received the greatest influx of settlers since the surrounding district was well suited to mixed farming.

Physicians entered practice at various points on the railway. Many of these stayed only a short time before moving to some more promising place. It has been difficult after only half a century to trace their wanderings.

AIRDRIE was the first stop north of Calgary. Here Dr. W. F. Edwards settled in 1907 and he continued in practice there until his death in 1940.

At CROSSFIELD the next village, Dr. George Bishop lived for some years after his entry in 1906. Following the first Great War, he transferred to Calgary where for many years he was connected with the Department of Pensions and National Health. He died in 1938.

As CARSTAIRS grew, three medical men in the first decade of this century spent varying periods in practice. Dr. A. Robinson started in 1903 only to leave the province after a short stay. Dr. W. C. Laidlaw remained for a time and in 1912 became Provincial Medical Officer of Health. Dr. W. G. Evans arrived in 1906. How long he remained is not known. After moving to Bentley for a brief stay he went to Didsbury the next village north of Carstairs.

In DIDSBURY, Dr. T. Gaddes started in 1901. Later he was at Westlock and Edmonton. Following him came Dr. G. M. Reid in 1904. He moved to Victoria. Dr. A. J. Weart arrived in 1905. Later he established a practice in Trochu. He was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947.

At OLDS probably the earliest practitioner was Dr. M. T. McFarlane. He settled there shortly after the railway was constructed. His whereabouts are unknown.

In 1903 Dr. J. Little and Dr. J. R. Williams were there. Some time later Dr. Little was at Irma. He died in 1921. Dr. W. McTavish arrived in 1904, but soon moved to Vancouver.

Dr. R. C. J. Stevens commenced practice in 1907. The length of his stay is not known. He died in England in 1922.

Dr. C. C. Hartman was established in Olds in 1910.

BOWDEN had two doctors each of whom remained only a short time. Dr. T. B. Stevenson now of Wetaskiwin started in Bowden in 1905 before moving to Ponoka. Dr. D. W. Gray in 1908 spent a short time there. In 1911 he was in Red Deer. After being overseas in the war he was with the Pensions Board in Ottawa.

INNISFAIL saw three men who remained for varying periods. Dr. H. George later of Red Deer was the first. In 1907 Dr. G. R. Lyon who settled in Castor later, and in 1910 Dr. J. A. L. Allen, served the medical needs of this town. Dr. Allen went to Calgary and from there to Lethbridge. He died in 1946.

RED DEER situated half way between Calgary and Edmonton had its first resident doctor in 1890. Before this, Dr. H. G. Mackid of Calgary made visits in cases of emergency.

As Red Deer had been selected as a divisional point on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, it looked like a promising location for Dr. Jacob S. Hicks, so in 1892 he opened an office. He remained until 1897, married while there and at one time was in partnership with the late H. H. Gaetz in running a drug store. Most of his life was spent in Olean, N.Y. where he passed away in 1932.

His practice was purchased by Dr. Howard Judson Denovan, son of Dr. Denovan who preached in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, for many years. His wife, Dr. Etta Denovan, was also a physician. In 1903 Dr. R. Parsons bought them out.

On leaving Red Deer, Dr. Denovan was in Content for a time, then back in Red Deer for a couple of years. Following this, he was at Castor and then Stettler where he died in 1919.

It has been difficult to obtain exact information about the medical history of this city, but the late Dr. Parsons in a letter in 1930 communicated his recollections:

"Dr. Collinge was here for some two or three years about 1899 or 1900. He was quite an old man and died here—1901 or 1902. Dr. Arthur S. Thompson, a graduate of Manitoba, at one time around 1900 was in partnership with Dr. Denovan. He was a brother, I understand, of Ernest Seton Thompson (the naturalist, or as he calls himself now, Ernest Thompson Seton), having changed his name, for some family reasons. He left about 1901."

Dr. C. C. Grant graduated from Trinity Medical College in 1901, and went to Red Deer in 1901 or 1902. He had some interest in the Great-West Lumber Company at that time. He left here in 1930 and was later in California.

Dr. John Collison arrived in March, 1903. A graduate of McGill University in 1901, he was at Red Deer until 1913 when he went to Europe and took post-graduate work in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work. On returning in 1915, he practised this specialty for a time, then went into general practice again. In 1927 he and his partner, Dr. C. W. Sanders sold out to Dr. C. R. Bunn, who is here now. Dr. Collison died in Vancouver in 1930.

Dr. Collison took Dr. Sanders into partnership around 1912 or 1913. Dr. Sanders is now living, retired in Victoria. Dr. Henry George went to Red Deer from Innisfail in 1907. He was an old timer in the West, having located first in Calgary. He was at that time with Dr. Lindsay, who was the C.P.R. doctor on construction at Calgary. He was coroner at Red Deer for many years and was greatly interested in natural history. He had a fine collection of birds' eggs and animals, military badges, etc. In the fall of 1922, on account of ill health, he moved to the Coast where he died.

Dr. W. J. Mackenzie located there in 1911 and was associated with Dr. Parsons for a number of years. He moved to Vancouver January, 1927, where he is now living. Dr. J. W. Rowntree came in 1905, was there for two years when he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and took some work in the Mayo Clinic. He afterwards

located in Waterloo, Iowa. He died at Rochester, Minn., in 1928 or 1929.

Dr. Douglas Gray was associated with Dr. Sanders and Dr. Collison in 1911. He was later with the Department of Pensions and National Health. Dr. E. W. DeLong, came to Red Deer in 1915 and was associated with Dr. Parsons until 1920 when he went into practice for himself. He was bought out by Dr. P. L. Backus in 1924.

Dr. Henry George above referred to came of a medical family. He writes that his grandfather was a student at St. Barts and a pupil of Dr. John Abernethy's. Both his father and an uncle were surgeons in England. He attended St. Thomas' Hospital, having obtained his M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.R.C.P. (Lond.) in 1887. He served as Assistant Surgeon to "D" Division, Metropolitan Police 1887-1888. Coming to Canada in 1889 he reached Calgary and was Assistant Surgeon to the Mounted Police for three years. From 1893 to 1922 he acted in this capacity first at Innisfail from 1893 until 1907 and then at Red Deer until 1922 when he retired to Victoria.

Dr. Richard Parsons died in 1944. After graduating from the University of Toronto in 1901 he interned in the Toronto General Hospital. He settled in Red Deer in 1903 where he carried on an extensive practice. In 1906 an appointment as district surgeon of the C.P.R. extended his work. During the first Great War, Dr. Parsons served overseas. In 1917 he obtained his F.R.C.S. from Edinburgh. When the Royal College was founded in Canada he was made a charter member in surgery. Later a F.A.C.S. was added to his name. Elected to the Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta first in 1925, he was re-elected ten times and served as President in the years 1929 and in 1940. He was president of the Alberta Medical Association in 1930. Two sons, Dr. R. M. Parsons and Dr. W. B. Parsons are carrying on in his place.

BLACKFALDS halfway between Red Deer and Lacombe had two doctors about ten years after the railway arrived, but the proximity and more rapid growth of Red Deer and Lacombe gave insufficient work and they soon retired to more prosperous fields. Dr. T. R. Hicks arrived in 1904 and Dr. W. E. Bryans, later of Lethbridge, opened an office in 1908.

LACOMBE from which a branch line runs east to Kerrobert, Saskatchewan, is in the centre of a prosperous farming community. About the time the C.P.R. passed through to Edmonton in 1891, Dr. J. S. McCullough came and stayed a short time. He was followed by Dr. H. L. Burris later of Vermilion and Kamloops, B.C. The next practitioner, Dr. H. J. Richardson sold his home to Dr. E. M. Sharpe of Wetaskiwin before moving to Canmore.

Few physicians in the towns between Calgary and Red Deer remained long. Those in the communities north of this town had longer careers. Unfortunately there are not many of these pioneers left to tell us of their struggles and social life. Of those who have gone, only scant records can be found.

Of Dr. Sharpe we have some details. He arrived in Calgary and was told that Wetaskiwin offered a chance for practice. In a communication to Dr. D. G. Stanley he gives some information:

"At what hour the train finally deposited Dr. Sharpe has not been recorded, but in due and leisurely course he reached Wetaskiwin and then proceeded to look the town over. It was pioneer beyond dispute! The buildings were all frame and only two of them bore any paint—one of these inevitably being the C.P.R. station-house. Dr. Sharpe decided without prejudice to locate as a young bachelor and practising physician in the only available room in the community, making it serve the double purpose of living quarters and professional consulting office. The room was upstairs over the harness-shop and was part of the harness-maker's private home. Its furniture included a sofa, dresser, a couple of chairs and a double bed. The contract for the bed carried with it a joint-partnership stipulation for the four-year old son of the family whereby the doctor was assured of his sleep when the child became too weary to keep him kicked into wakefulness."

When Dr. Richardson sold his house and practice to Dr. Sharpe without a cash payment, the latter decided to move at once.

"Lacombe was an English-speaking community where the settlers did mixed farming and raised herds of live-stock which were seldom killed by hail and could stand

up to considerable degree of drought. Dr. Sharpe constructed a suitable sleigh to act as a trunk, loaded thereon all his worldly goods consisting of a trunk, books, surgical instruments in bags, pieces of bedding and a small cook-stove which he had come by via the 'commodity exchange' system. Behind the sleigh he hitched his home-made two-wheeled cart which he used in his practice when he wished a change from horseback—or when dignity seemed to require it. On December 5, 1896, with his favorite driving mare—his constant and beloved companion—sleigh and trailer, the doctor set out for Lacombe. He took possession of his new home that evening, empty save for a large sheet-iron stove and a camp bed. And thus, after stabling his mare in the livery barn for the night, did Dr. Edward Sharpe begin earnestly yet modestly the almost half century's contribution to the people of Lacombe and district, as medical adviser and friend, as churchman, councillor and mayor, school board member, medical officer of health and coroner.

Dr. Sharpe's first patient at Lacombe came to his home early on the morning following his arrival. She wanted two teeth extracted. The doctor had to borrow a chair from the nearest neighbor in order to seat the patient. The fee was one dollar, paid on the commodity exchange system with seven pounds of butter at fifteen cents a pound. The doctor deposited five pounds of the butter at the store as first payment on the purchase of a chair for the office, and kept the remainder for eating. Before the first week was over, he had collected enough cash fees to pay for his bachelor rations and those of his horse at the local livery barn."

Thus began a term of self-sacrificing service which lasted forty-five years in Alberta. He died in 1947.

In 1899 another oldtimer who is still engaged in practice entered Lacombe. He is Dr. William J. Simpson who now resides at Millet. He is probably the oldest living practitioner in the province, having just reached his eighty-third year.

Dr. Simpson was a member and examiner on the first Medical Council of Alberta. The pharmacopoea of the early doctors was limited. Lead and Opium pills were a prime favourite, for diarrhoea was a common ailment where food was unprotected from flies and cold storage was unknown. Dr. Simpson recalls trips made

by saddle or buck-board. On one occasion in the spring he took four days to make a trip of seventy miles. Another visit in 45 degrees below zero weather eighty miles were covered from before dark on one day until just after dawn the next.

Dr. Simpson took an active interest in civic affairs and was mayor of Lacombe from 1923 to 1924. He was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947 and became a Senior Member of the Canadian Medical Association at its 1947 meeting.

At PONOKA, Dr. A. A. Drinnan entered practice in 1902. After remaining a short time he went to Saskatchewan, but later returned and again served the community until a few years ago when he retired.

Dr. W. A. Campbell arrived in 1903 where he was in active practice until his death in 1934. He was a member of the provincial legislature from 1908 until 1917. Actively interested in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the community his loss was keenly felt.

In 1908 Dr. David Bell, a brother of the late Dr. Gordon Bell of Winnipeg, opened an office where he continued in practice until his death in 1920.

Dr. T. B. Stevenson of Wetaskiwin was for a time associated with Dr. W. A. Campbell.

Dr. J. F. Brander, now of Edmonton, practised for many years in Ponoka. A course of study in England preceded his removal to Edmonton.

WETASKIWIN, when the railway tapped a good coarse grain and dairy country, in 1892, commenced to grow steadily. About 1904 the C.P.R. cut across the province and gave Edmonton a more direct route to Winnipeg than that by Calgary.

Dr. Sharpe now of Lacombe was the first doctor. For a number of years the town was without medical services. It was only when construction of the railway started east that Dr. A. C. Robertson opened an office which he maintained for a few years before moving into Edmonton. Dr. G. Wyld, of whom nothing is known, remained in Wetaskiwin a short time. Dr. H. C. R. Walker arrived in 1900 and remained there until his death some years ago.

Dr. H. Y. Baldwin a veteran of the South African war and a former surgeon for the Police was in this town and at Bittern Lake and Camrose for a short period.

In 1901 Dr. R. D. Robertson established a practice and remained nearly twenty years. He then went to Montreal and is at present at the Pacific Coast. Dr. R. de Lob. Harwood arrived in 1901 and then moved to Edmonton.

Dr. William Dixon who was on construction work out of Wetaskiwin settled there in 1905. There he remained until joining the Imperials in 1915. While overseas he studied X-ray work and on his return he opened an office in Edmonton. After five years he went to Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in this specialty. In 1932 he returned to Edmonton and is living in retirement.

Dr. R. C. Robinson practised for a short time in Wetaskiwin in 1907 and then went south to Calgary where he died in 1916.

Two women doctors, Dr. Dora Smith who had served as a medical missionary in the Far East, and Dr. Ethal M. Magill set up an office in 1907. It is said that Dr. Dora Smith was especially skilful with eye disease. These two left overnight, the latter to California after a brief period in Wetaskiwin. In 1907 also Dr. T. B. Stevenson arrived after spending a brief time in Bowden and Ponoka. He is still in active practice there and in 1947 was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

At LEDUC Dr. G. R. Sutherland practised in 1902.

CALGARY SOUTH TO MACLEOD, 1892

The Mounted Police arrived at Fort Macleod in 1874. It was not long before members of the Force began thinking of the free open life of the plains and many of them obtained their discharge and commenced ranching in the district around Macleod and Pincher Creek. This was a country of sunny skies, frequent chinooks, and mild winters. The land stretching away to the foothills was covered with bunch grass and made the district ideal for cattle raising. Before long herds



LT.-GOV. R. G. BRETT



LT. GOV. Wm. EGBERT

were driven over the border from Montana and as they grew a means of outlet for the stock was required. To meet this demand a branch line started south from Calgary and villages dotted the prairie along the hundred miles of line. Settlers from the East and from England arrived and soon the population grew to such an extent that medical men saw an opportunity for practice.

As one follows the railway down from Calgary, one finds OKOTOKS in 1902 with Dr. Frederick W. Stockton who later moved into Calgary. Dr. H. W. Welch practised in High River and Okotoks about 1890. In 1901 Dr. George D. Stanley arrived in HIGH RIVER where he continued in practice for a number of years before establishing himself in Calgary. Dr. Stanley was M.L.A. from 1913 to 1921 inclusive and M.P. from 1930 to 1935 inclusive. He was on the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta from 1941 to 1946. Dr. Stanley has been very active in collecting information about the early practitioners and published many articles on the medical history of the west. In 1903 Dr. George E. Learmonth entered practice there where he remained until 1910. In the year 1914 Dr. Learmonth joined the R.A.M.C. Imperials. The same year saw his transference to the C.A.M.C. When the Central Southern Alberta Medical Society was organized in 1912 he acted as secretary. For twenty-three years he has been chairman of the Editorial Board of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Medical Association Journal, as well as being a member of the Council of the Canadian Medical Association. In 1947 he was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

Dr. Frederick W. Seifert was in High River in 1905 and Dr. William T. Hamilton in 1907. Dr. Robert E. Buswell, who died in Calgary in 1945, commenced practice there in 1910.

In CAYLEY, in 1904, Dr. Ernest W. DeLong entered his Alberta medical career. About 1915 he was in Red Deer. His death occurred in California in 1936.

Dr. Arthur O. Brown arrived in Cayley in 1907 where he remained until 1916 when he moved to Vulcan. About 1921 after a course in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work, he moved to Vancouver where he is still in practice.

At present there are no medical men at Cayley.

NANTON had two medical men in 1903—Dr. Wm. H. Keen and Dr. George M. Robertson. Dr. Keen practised at Nanton until his death in 1938. Dr. Robertson remained there until he died in 1928. Dr. John A. Creighton was one of the first doctors at Nanton where he continues to reside.

At STAVELY, Dr. Ivan Dixon settled in 1905. At the present time he is in Calgary where he was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947. Dr. George Shamberger went to Stavely in 1907 and died in 1940.

CLARESHOLM had four doctors in the early days of its development. The first was Dr. Tilley S. Tupper who arrived about 1905 and is still in practice. Dr. Burpee F. Steeves came in the same year. He moved from there to Clive. He died in 1941. Dr. Wesley E. Wallwin and Dr. Cecil Learn located there in 1908. Dr. Wallwin died in 1946. Dr. Learn after some time in Claresholm moved to Banff and then to British Columbia.

GRANUM had only one doctor in the early days of its growth. This was Dr. Daniel S. McMillan. Dr. W. G. Anderson was at Granum and is now at Wardlow, Alberta.

CARDSTON'S first medical man was Henry B. Stacpoole in 1905 and who died in 1945. The second was Dr. James E. Lovering who was in practice there in 1908 and for many years before settling in Lethbridge. He died in 1936. The last doctor up to 1910 was Robert W. Lynn. In this year he established himself there before following Dr. Lovering to Lethbridge. He died of an accident in 1936. Dr. Peter M. Campbell was in Cardston before entering practice in Lethbridge.

A Dr. H. W. Brant was in Cardston very early, but it is not known how long he remained.

EDMONTON TO LLOYDMINSTER, 1906

Before the Canadian National Railway reached LLOYDMINSTER the Barr colony had taken up a tract of land in that vicinity and Dr. J. T. Hill now of Hugh-

enden commenced practice and he remained several years. Dr. Hill spent some fifteen years at the Onion Lake Indian Reserve north of Lloydminster. After the steel arrived Dr. W. W. Amos in 1906 opened an office, later leaving for Regina. He was followed by Dr. W. B. Cassels in 1908. Dr. Cassels moved to Edmonton where he was for some years. In 1942 he was in Toronto. Dr. George L. Cooke came in 1910 and his brother Dr. A. B. Cook in 1919.

At VERMILION which the railway reached in 1905, Dr. G. H. Ryan settled where he remained until his death. About this time Dr. H. L. Burris who was in Lacombe for a time also practised. He later moved to British Columbia.

Dr. Tena G. Head-Patrick established herself in 1908. Although at first there was much prejudice against a woman doctor, it was not long before this was overcome. She left about 1926 for Vancouver where she died in 1933.

Dr. F. Day Smith came some time later and after several years' practice moved to the Coast. Dr. J. J. Knoll assisted him for a time before going to Provost. Later he returned to purchase Dr. Day Smith's practice.

The smaller centres between Vermilion and Vegreville had no doctors or at least none were registered before 1910.

In VEGREVILLE Dr. W. T. Rush started practice in 1902 and continued for many years. In 1903 a severe epidemic of smallpox swept the community in which there were a great many French Canadians who would insist on breaking quarantine. Dr. Rush had a busy time in handling this outbreak. On leaving Vegreville, Dr. Rush moved to Lamont and then to Vancouver and died in 1935. His son practised at Salt Spring Island, B.C.

Dr. G. H. Turner, now of Fort Saskatchewan was in partnership with Dr. Rush for a time. Another partner was Dr. C. W. Field who later moved to Edmonton where he died.

Dr. George Arthur, the first superintendent of the Roland M. Boswell Presbyterian Mission Hospital in 1907, remained for ten years in Vegreville before moving to Lavoy where he died.

Dr. H. S. Monkman was in partnership with Dr. Field in 1907. Dr. Monkman went overseas with the Alberta Dragoons and was killed in action in 1916.

Dr. A. Couillard after practising in Edmonton for two years moved to Vegreville in 1910 where he has continued until the present.

Dr. R. M. Reid became a partner of Dr. Monkman's in 1912 and is still in practice there. A daughter, Helen E., graduated in medicine and is at present in Toronto. A son is also a physician.

In the LAMONT district there is a large settlement of middle Europeans as well as English speaking farmers. In 1901 Dr. H. R. Smith, who later moved to Edmonton commenced work in this area. His wife, Dr. Martha Doyle, assisted him. In 1903 Dr. A. E. Archer took over and under his chairmanship a hospital was built in 1912 which has increased in size and importance. At present a new wing is under construction which will give it a capacity of one hundred beds. This hospital is operated by the United Church.

Dr. Archer besides his busy practice has always taken an active interest in the Canadian and Alberta Medical societies as well as council affairs. He was for a time president of the Council retiring in 1932. As a member of the executive of the Canadian Medical Association and as President in 1942 Dr. Archer was keenly alert to any legislation which might jeopardize the independence of the medical man in his relations with his clientele, and to the medical economic changes which might be detrimental to the profession. He became a F.R.C.S. (C) in 1931 and was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta in 1947.

Mrs. Archer, a trained anaesthetist, gave all the anaesthetics in the hospital for fourteen years.

Shortly after the opening of the Lamont Hospital in 1912, Dr. W. T. Rush of Vegreville joined Dr. Archer and remained for a number of years before moving to Vancouver where he died in 1935.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN eighteen miles east of Edmonton is one of the oldest settlements in Alberta. A Northwest Mounted Police Fort was built here in 1875, but in 1794, just across the Saskatchewan river,

the Northwest Company established Fort Augustus. Eight years later the Post was moved to the present site of Edmonton.

While the police occupied barracks there in 1875, a number of medical officers served. Some of these acted as Hospital Stewards. Dr. George Field Herchmer was evidently one of these. He studied medicine at Queen's University, but graduated at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1870 he accompanied the Wolseley Expedition to the Red River. Four years later he enlisted as a constable in the Northwest Mounted Police and was at Fort Saskatchewan in 1881. At this time he was invited to practice in Edmonton, but refused. For a time he farmed in the district, but later was in charge of the medical work on C.P.R. construction in the mountains with headquarters at Donald. Later he was in the United States where his death took place at Egypt, Washington, in 1896. He was a brother of the late Comm. Herchmer of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The first Assistant-Surgeon of the Police was Dr. Peter Aylen who arrived in 1886. After serving for one year he was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Tofield, Acting Assistant-Surgeon who commenced his duties there in 1889. In 1887 Dr. E. A. Braithwaite was a hospital sergeant at Fort Saskatchewan. Staff-sergeant Dr. D. S. Moncrieff had a period of service in 1890.

The following year Dr. H. George was transferred to the Fort as Acting Assistant-Surgeon. Later he practised in Innisfail and Red Deer.

Dr. L. Watson performed the duties of a staff-sergeant from 1893 until 1897.

The following year Dr. F. T. Bennett entered private practice and remained for ten years and then moved to England.

In 1905 Dr. G. H. Turner arrived from Vegreville where he had been associated with Dr. W. T. Rush. When fifteen years of active country practice were completed, Dr. Turner bought a farm which he operated for twenty years. At present he is living in retirement at the Fort and devoting his time to botany. He has had a reward for his investigations in this field. Turner's Meadow Rue has been recognized by the National Herbarium of Canada as a new species.

Dr. P. Aylen later returned to Fort Saskatchewan to practise.

LACOMBE EAST, 1906

When the C.P.R. built a branch east from Lacombe in 1906, Dr. B. F. Steeves had been a year in CLIVE. Later he moved to Claresholm. He died in 1921.

Dr. A. Wilson was at ALIX in 1905. For a short time he was in Edmonton before moving to Saskatoon.

STETTLER had a small nursing home when Dr. J. K. Creighton reached there in 1905.

Shortly afterwards the Creighton Hospital was built. Dr. Creighton had been in practice at Red Willow for a short time before entering Stettler.

Dr. C. A. Staples went to Stettler in 1906 and has practised there continuously since then excepting for service overseas in the First Great War.

In 1907 Dr. J. Frankum entered practice and after several years moved to the United States where he died in 1946.

Dr. H. E. Chatham entered GADSBY in 1909 where he remained for several years before moving to Edmonton. After practising for a few years there he left for Victoria where he is at present.

There were no other doctors registered along this line before 1910, but in 1911 Dr. C. W. Hurlburt was in CORONATION. After serving overseas he was connected with the Pensions in Edmonton and taught Cardiology in the University Hospital. He died in 1945. At VETERAN Dr. E. L. Little practised for fourteen years and then went to Grande Prairie in 1928.

At CONSORT, Dr. A. M. Day commenced practice in 1914 and is still active.

WETASKIWIN EAST, 1906

The C.P.R. built a line connecting Winnipeg and Edmonton by way of Wetaskiwin in 1904. At a number of points, settlements grew and medical men opened offices and through mud in spring and drifting snow in

the winter carried on their pioneering. Dr. H. Y. Baldwin was one of these. He was for a time at Bittern Lake.

CAMROSE which served a large fertile farmland area grew more rapidly than any of the other villages. In 1904 Dr. W. V. Lamb established a practice which he maintained for many years before going overseas in the first Great War. He moved to the mining town of Alexo for a year or two and then joined the staff of the D.V.A. in Calgary where he is at present. Dr. G. G. Stewart arrived in 1906 and continued there until the First War when he enlisted. After his return he was with the S.C. R. in Edmonton. Later he moved to Victoria. In 1910 Dr. A. T. Bond opened an office. He was overseas and at the end of the war joined the Department of Pensions and National Health in Ottawa. In the same year Dr. P. F. Smith took up residence in Camrose where he is at present in retirement. Two of his sons, Drs. F. M. and C. H. Smith are carrying on the practice which the father built up over a period of thirty seven years.

At BAWLF Dr. I. W. T. McEachern who had been at Heather Brae not far away, moved into Bawlf in 1904 and remained for many years. Moving to Edmonton he became a member of the surgical staff of the University of Alberta. He died in 1947. Dr. Andrew Carmichael opened an office there in 1906, but soon moved to Strathcona and later returned to Bawlf where he died.

The pioneer medical man of DAYSLAND, Dr. H. S. Shireffs, practised continuously from 1907 until his recent retirement in this district. A Dr. R. W. Halladay came in 1905 and remained only a short time.

STROME for many years was served by Dr. S. V. Carmichael who registered in 1908 and practised there until his death in 1942.

In KILLAM, the next village, Dr. R. G. Duggan arrived in 1908. The length of his stay is unknown.

Dr. C. H. Stapleford practised in SEDGEWICK for a few years from 1905 before leaving for Saskatchewan.

HARDISTY'S first doctor was Dr. A. D. Callbeck who continued in practice there for some years before leaving for Penticton, B.C.

Dr. H. J. Ferguson, who had been at Irvine in 1906, opened an office in HUGHENDEN. The length of his

stay is not known. He went East to London, Ontario. Dr. J. T. Hill who had been at Lloydminster in 1903 moved to Hughenden and is still in practice there.

The last town on this line before the Saskatchewan border is reached is PROVOST. Dr. W. O. York located there in 1908 and has recently retired to Edmonton after having spent thirty-six years in country practice.

EDMONTON TO WAINWRIGHT, 1906

When the Grand Trunk Pacific, later the Canadian National Railway, entered Edmonton on its way to Prince Rupert several towns between the Saskatchewan border and Edmonton became sufficiently large to call for the services of medical men.

WAINWRIGHT, where until recently the large Buffalo Park was situated, had its first doctor in 1906. Dr. J. G. Middlemass, who had been on railway construction medical work, opened an office and is still in practice. For many years he has served as mayor of the town. In 1908 Dr. W. A. Watson was in practice. Later he was at Spirit River and Dawson Creek, B.C. where he died in 1936.

In 1908 Dr. G. H. Whitmore settled in Wainwright before moving to Drumheller where he has practised for many years.

After the first Great War, Dr. Harry C. Wallace arrived and has continued until the present time. His son, J. D. Wallace, assists him in practice.

The next town with a doctor was VIKING. Here Dr. G. E. Story started in 1907. After continuing there in practice for many years, he went to Edmonton to open an office. There he remained until his death in 1946.

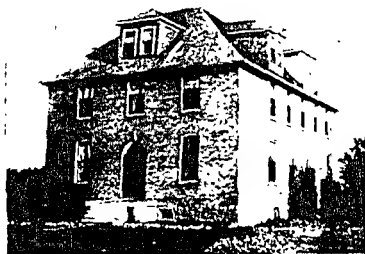
Dr. J. M. Hotson after many years in South Edmonton moved to Viking for a time and then to Vancouver where he died.

Dr. S. J. Farrell practised in HOLDEN in 1906. How long he remained is not known. He died in 1935.

At RYLEY, Dr. J. L. McPherson has been since 1908. He is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

TOFIELD named after J. H. Tofield who registered in the Northwest Territories in 1887 and had been in

RED DEER



First Hospital



Dr. George



Dr. Mack



Dr. H. Parsons
1903



New Hospital



The Red Deer Memorial Hospital

RED DEER

CAMROSE

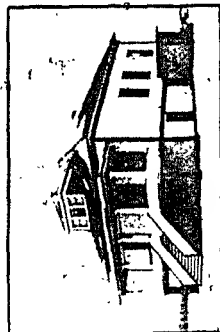


Dr. G.G. Stewart
First Doctor
1903

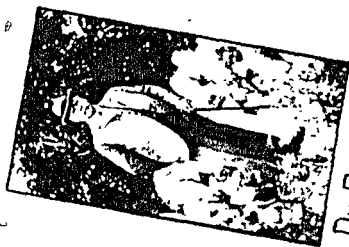
CAMROSE



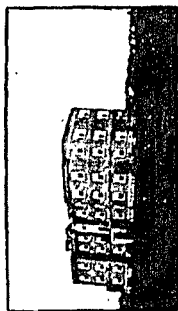
Dr. W.V. Lamb
1904



First Hospital



Dr. Baldwin
1886

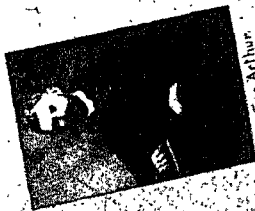


St. Mary's Hospital

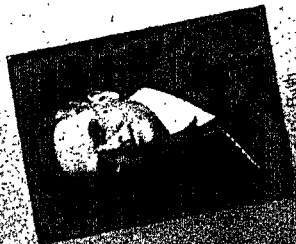
LAMONT AND



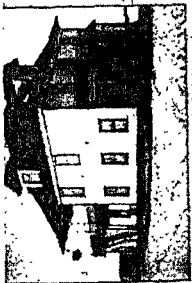
First General Hospital



Dr. Geo Arthur



Dr. Aug. Gouillard



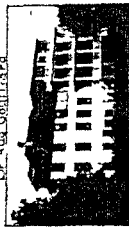
RMB Hospital-First Building



Vegreville Gen Hospital-Today



Dr. Aug. Gouillard



Lamont Hospital-First Building



Dr. Geo Arthur

VEGREVILLE



RMB Hospital

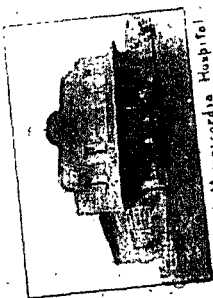


Dr. Geo Arthur



Dr. Aug. Gouillard

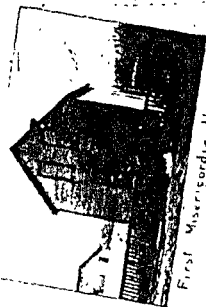
EDMONTON



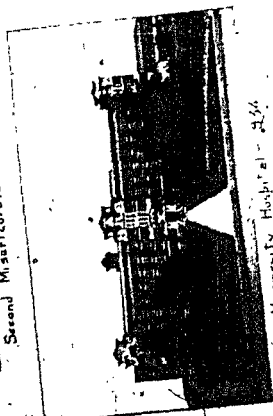
Second Misericordia Hospital



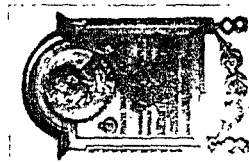
Public Hospital



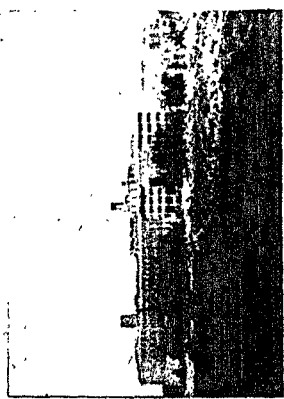
First Misericordia Hospital



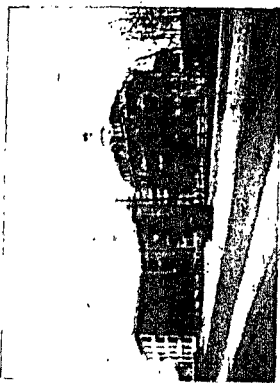
University Hospital - 1936



Misericordia Hospital - 1934



Royal Alexandra Hospital - 1924



General Hospital - 1934

EDMONTON HOSPITALS

Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, had no other doctor until after 1910.

EDMONTON TO ATHABASKA

ST. ALBERT, nine-miles north of Edmonton, selected as a site for a Grey Nuns Mission in 1859 by Pere La-combe had ten years later a population of about one thousand and was second only to Edmonton in importance in the district. The building of a small addition to the Mission in 1881 supplied the medical men of Edmonton with their first hospital although none of the Sisters had special training.

It was fondly hoped by the early inhabitants that this thriving village would outstrip Edmonton in population so French Canadian doctors engaged in practice for short periods about the turn of the century.

The first of these, Dr. G. des G. B. Ruci arrived in 1897. No information as to the length of his stay is available. Dr. E. A. Blais who later moved to Edmonton, and Dr. W. A. P. Ternan were in practice there about 1904.

Dr. A. Giroux in 1902 settled there and for many years served the needs of this community which dwindled in population as Edmonton grew.

AT MORINVILLE, Dr. A. A. Ferguson settled and remained from 1906 until his death in 1943.

Dr. S. Amyot arrived at LEGAL in 1909 where he remained for a number of years before moving to Edmonton and later to Quebec.

The railway was completed to Athabaska landing in 1909. Before this, all traffic was by dog sleigh in winter and by horses or oxen in summer. The towns mentioned above were on this railway.

CLYDE another such point had for a time Dr. A. A. Drinnan who had been at Ponoka.

ATHABASKA is the site of the Old Athabaska Landing which was once called the "Gateway to the North". The fur companies embarked from here on their journeys from Edmonton to Fort Chipewyan and the Northwest Territories, and for the Peace River country

by way of Athabaska River the great "River of the Woods".

About 1906 Dr. J. Boulanger who had been at Grouard and is now in Edmonton engaged in practice for a time. He was followed by Dr. J. Olivier in 1911. Dr. Olivier remained a short time to be followed by a Dr. Macdonald about whom no information can be obtained. Dr. G. W. Myer arrived in 1910 and remained for a number of years before moving to British Columbia.

CALGARY SOUTH TO LETHBRIDGE, 1911

The Railway from Calgary to Lethbridge was opened in 1911. In the towns along this line medical men settled early at Arrowwood, Queenstown, Milo, Lomond, Champion and Carmangay, but at present there are none at these points.

At VULCAN, Dr. William W. Upton located in 1910. After remaining for two years, he moved to Calgary where he practised until his death in 1946. Dr. G. M. Carson arrived in 1912 where he remained in active practice until his retirement in 1946. He went overseas in 1916. Dr. A. O. Brown who had started practice in Cayley in 1907 changed to Vulcan in 1916. About 1921 he left for post-graduate work and moved to British Columbia.

Dr. Wm. Bryans, who was the first on this line, entered CARMANGAY in 1910. Previously he had practised at Blackfalds for a short time. He is at present in Lethbridge.

MACLEOD TO CROWSNEST

When the Crowsnest branch of the C.P.R. railway was under construction in 1898, Dr. F. H. Mewburn was in charge of the medical work. Under him were many doctors who later settled in the towns leading up to and through the pass.

The early men in Macleod and Pincher Creek have been mentioned. Renewed ranching and business activity gave increased population to PINCHER CREEK and one finds Dr. R. D. Lob. Harwood established himself there in 1897. Dr. Harwood was later at Wetaskiwin and Edmonton. He was Colonel of the 51st Bat-

talion, C.E.F. which was recruited during the first Great War, and commanded it overseas. In 1918 Dr. Harwood was second in Command of No. 8. Canadian General Hospital and later in Command. Returning to Edmonton in 1919 he took command of the Military Hospital in Edmonton until it was taken over by the S.C.R. In 1921 he practised at Vancouver. At present he is at Chemainus, B.C. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France and a Commander of the Order of the White Elephant of Siam.

Dr. George H. Malcolmson who was an assistant of Dr. Mewburn's practised for a time in Pincher Creek before moving to Frank. Dr. Malcolmson with his wife and family were in Frank when the slide occurred which buried half the village. Being greatly interested in x-ray work he brought in a machine in 1907. He made frequent visits to the East when he improved his x-ray technique. After spending a period of study in Europe in 1910, he moved to Edmonton and established an office and was in charge of the x-ray department of the Royal Alexandra Hospital. When the Provincial Government established Cancer Clinics in the province in 1941, Dr. Malcolmson was appointed Director and relinquished his x-ray work.

He was Commissioner of the Boy Scouts for Alberta and gave generously of his time to that organization. His son Dr. P. H. Malcolmson took over his father's x-ray work in 1941.

Dr. Malcolmson died in 1944.

Dr. S. W. Hewetson located in Pincher Creek in 1901 and practised there until 1914 when he went overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He died following an operation in England in 1917.

In 1906 Dr. J. J. Gillespie and Dr. C. E. Turcotte entered practice in Pincher Creek. Dr. Gillespie remained for some years before moving to Calgary where he died in 1930. Dr. Turcotte after a time went to Edmonton and from there to Quebec where he passed away in 1946.

Dr. E. L. Connor practised in Pincher Creek and then Lethbridge, where he died in 1929.

At COWLEY in the early settlement days was Dr. James Donald. Later he was at Lundbreck.

LUNDBRECK had also Dr. N. Aikens in 1903 and Dr. A. C. C. Johnston in 1905. The latter moved to Calgary. He went overseas in 1915 and later established a practice in Vancouver.

In the early days of FRANK was Dr. Malcolmson. He was followed by Dr. T. O'Hagen who is at present in Jasper. Dr. Adelard De Martigny later arrived. He also practised at Cluny either before or after being in Frank. Dr. J. W. Mackay was also at Frank in 1903.

BELLEVUE had Dr. D. C. MacKenzie about 1903 and Dr. Allan Ross in 1909. The latter also practised for a time at Hillcrest.

Soon the coal mining industry brought a greater number of people into the Pass and the towns grew and prospered and medical men followed.

EDMONTON TO JASPER, 1912

Jasper was the end of steel in 1912. Between Edmonton and Jasper Park there were few communities of any size in the early days.

At STONY PLAIN twenty-five miles west of Edmonton, Dr. R. M. C. Oatway settled in 1905 and has been in continuous country practice since that time. He was made a life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947.

Dr. C. E. Carthew who had registered in the Northwest Territories in 1888 and had been located at a number of places mostly in Saskatchewan practised for a time at WABAMUN.

For the next one hundred miles there were no doctors in the early days of the railway. In 1910 Dr. R. Proctor opened an office at EDSON, a divisional point, where he remained until 1915 when he joined the R.A.M.C. Going overseas he returned in 1918 for a period of six weeks before joining the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was discharged in 1919 and in 1921 became radiologist and head of the Physiotherapy department of the S.C.R. hospital in Edmonton. The following year this institution became the University Hospital. Dr. Proctor is still in charge of the department. He was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta in 1947.

At JASPER, Dr. T. O'Hagen who had been at Frank earlier moved to Jasper where he has been in practice since. He was made a Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta in 1947.

EDMONTON TO PEACE RIVER, 1915

The Hudson's Bay Company with Posts scattered throughout the great north west of Canada discouraged agricultural pursuits fearing that the influx of settlers would ruin their fur trade. When this Company transferred this vast territory to the Government of Canada, the fertile belt was defined as being bounded on the north by the north branch of the Saskatchewan river.

Captain W. F. Butler, who about 1870, made a trip through the Peace River country, made the statement that "it will yet be found that there are ten acres of fertile land lying north of the North Saskatchewan for every one acre lying south of it".

As the land adjacent to the railways east and west of Edmonton was filling up with settlers, the fame of the Peace River country was spread abroad and hardy pioneers pushed north and found that reports of excellent tillable land were true.

The clamour for access to this area resulted in the building of a railway. This line reached Grande Prairie in 1915 and Peace River Crossing in 1919.

Ten years before a railway was constructed to the Peace River country, the first settlers moved in. The pioneers travelled in the winter by sleighs or in the summer by oxcart and York boat. The Grande Prairie district was reached by way of Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan and Spirit River.

As the line pushed northwest from Edmonton a few centres developed. WESTLOCK was one of these. Here Dr. T. Gaddes who had been at Didsbury moved in 1910 and remained for some time before retiring to Edmonton where he died. The following year Dr. J. H. Phillips, a graduate of Rush Medical College, arrived and continued in practice until his death in 1921. Dr. L. A. Miller now of Edmonton and Dr. E. F. Henderson entered Westlock shortly after the death of Dr. Phillips.

A settlement at the western end of Lesser Slave Lake named GROUARD had high hopes that the projected railway would pass close by, but was disappointed. Grouard had been a Hudson's Bay Post for many years and at one time had a population of about 3,000. In 1887 Dr. W. M. Mackay was stationed there as factor and surgeon.

A Northwest Mounted Police barracks was later erected and the prospects for the future looked so bright that in 1907 Dr. C. H. West opened an office. It was not long before he left Grouard and the province. He died in 1935.

In 1909 Dr. W. B. L. Donald reached Grouard from Fort Saskatchewan. In 1907 he had been appointed an assistant surgeon of the Police and made a trip as far as Fort St. John, B.C. On another occasion, he travelled down the MacKenzie River and across to Hershell Island.

After five years' stay at Grouard, Dr. Donald moved to Peace River Crossing in 1914. The following year he went overseas as Medical Officer of the 194th battalion. On his return he continued at Peace River until his death in 1929. His son, Dr. E. F. Donald is now an Edmonton practitioner.

Other early medical men at Grouard were Dr. J. Boulanger, now of Edmonton, and Dr. E. Boissonneault, now also in Edmonton, who located in Grouard in 1911. The latter first practised at Jarrow.

The railway branched at McLennan, one line going to Grande Prairie where it arrived in 1915, later being built to Dawson Creek, the southern end of the Alaska Highway. The other branch struck farther north to Peace River in 1919 and then on to Hines Creek.

The GRANDE PRAIRIE district was the first to be settled, the earliest pioneer having arrived in 1906. Need for some medical aid was called for and a Miss Agnes Baird, a qualified nurse arrived in 1910. She travelled in the saddle and was of great assistance to the homesteaders.

Dr. Annie Higbee of Ontario settled about ten miles east of Grande Prairie in 1912 and rode the district attending to the medical needs of the community. How long she remained is not known.

In 1911 a medical missionary, Dr. A. Forbes and his wife came and built a small shack which was used as a hospital. This was replaced in 1914 by a larger log building.

The first doctor in this country was Dr. A. Bradford. Taking up a homestead at Buffalo Lake, twenty-five miles north-west of the present location of Grande Prairie in 1911, his services were so in demand that when the steel entered Grande Prairie he moved there. Later he opened an office in Edmonton.

The largest settled portion of this district was at Lake Saskatoon in the early days and here Dr. W. B. L. Donald was located for a time.

In 1918 Dr. L. J. O'Brien arrived in Grande Prairie and continued in practice until his retirement recently. His son, Dr. G. O'Brien has succeeded him.

At PEACE RIVER in 1914 Dr. M. E. Grimshaw settled. After twelve years of strenuous horse and saddle days he left to act as Ship's Surgeon on the Empress of Canada. Returning in 1929 he located at Fairview, where he died.

Dr. J. Martin practised for a time at Peace River.

He was followed by Dr. Donald who had been at Fort Saskatchewan and Grouard.

EDMONTON TO ST. PAUL, 1920

A railway from Edmonton to ST. PAUL was built about 1920. But a prosperous settlement was in existence as early as 1906 at St. Paul, or St. Paul de Metis, as it was then known, and as at that time the population was predominantly French-Canadian, Dr. J. B. Charlebois commenced practice at St. Paul in 1906 three years before the Metis Reserve was opened to white settlers, and continued until his death in 1922. In 1910 Dr. J. P. Gagnon located an office there. After a number of years in practice he lives at St. Paul in retirement. Dr. J. P. Decosse arrived in 1919 and is still carrying on a practice.

At BONNYVILLE in 1917 the first hospital work was commenced in a small farm house by the Toronto Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church with one gradu-

ate nurse and no doctor. During the early years Dr. F. G. Miller of Elk Point, forty miles south, was called on to drive over in cases of emergency. It is said that on more than one occasion he had to remain several days while his clothes were put through the wash such was the condition of the roads.

In 1918 Dr. Severin Sabourin arrived. Dr. Sabourin had been in Edmonton for a time and then spent four years at Lac La Biche, where he went in 1914. The year after his arrival St. Louis Hospital was opened by Les Soeurs de l'Assomption. The Duclos Hospital was completed in 1926. Until the arrival of Dr. Grafton in 1929, Dr. Sabourin attended the patients in both institutions. He became the first mayor of Bonnyville. His death occurred in 1944.

In 1931 Dr. M. T. Macfarland arrived and looked after both the Duclos and the Cold Lake Hospital.

ODD TOWNS

At WARDLOW, Dr. W. G. Anderson has practised for many years. He had previously been at Granum and Steveville. Dr. Anderson has been a member of the Council for many years.

Dr. A. V. Brown in 1905 was at CLOVERDALE where he practised after serving at Winnipeg General Hospital as house surgeon. He moved to Ontario where he died in 1937.

At CRAIGMYLE, Dr. D. T. Crawford settled in 1896. He died in 1931.

IRVINE, a point on the C.P.R. main line east of Medicine Hat in 1906 seemed a desirable place for Dr. H. J. Ferguson, but apparently did not prove to be as he left there for Ontario after a short stay.

Dr. W. G. Fowler in 1909 located in IRRICANA but later moved to ACME.

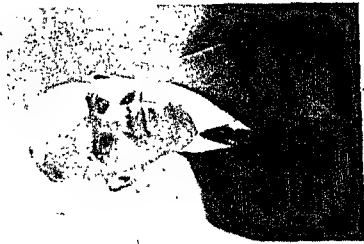
In the 1860's the Rev. George McDougall visited "Smoking Lake." In 1900, Dr. C. H. Lawford, who is living in Edmonton, settled there at the Mission. The settlement was first called Victoria, then Pakan and at present Smoky Lake.



PROFESSOR J. B. COLLIP



DR. H.G. MACKID
1912



DR. J.S. McEACHERN
1934



DR. A.E. ARCHER
1942

ALBERTA PRESIDENTS OF C.M.A.

The George McDougall Hospital was built in 1907. The lumber was floated down the Saskatchewan river from Edmonton.

Most of the village of Pakan moved to the new settlement of Smoky Lake when the railway reached that point.

At RAYMOND, now in the centre of the sugar beet industry, Dr. J. H. Rivers entered practice in 1908. Later he was in Lethbridge and Cochrane. In 1946 he was in Vancouver.

CARLSTADT in 1896 had Dr. R. H. Mason. Later he moved to Saskatchewan.

Dr. W. C. Toll practised in CARBON for a time, having arrived there in 1905.

LANGDON, in the early days, had Dr. E. F. Richardson. He arrived in 1909, but later moved to Toronto where he died in 1945.

CHAPTER XI

WOMEN DOCTORS

Although their numbers were small the women doctors of Alberta played their part in the early medical life of the Province. Of many no records are available.

The first was Dr. Etta Denovan, wife of Dr. H. J. Denovan. She practised with her husband in Red Deer from 1895 until 1903. It is said that she moved to California where all trace of her has been lost.

Dr. Tena G. Head-Patrick registered in the Northwest Territories in 1902. For many years she practised in Vermilion and then moved to Vancouver where she died in 1933.

Dr. Clara Demorest was located in Calgary in 1905.

Dr. Ella Scarlet Synge, an English graduate, practised in Edmonton for a time during and after 1907.

In 1910 Dr. Emma Mary Johnstone, an Edinburgh graduate, arrived in Alberta. Dr. Johnstone practised at various times at Jarvie, Lac la Biche, Winfield and Wanham. Most of her work as will be seen was on the fringe of settlement. Her untiring energy and experience were a valuable asset to the life she chose to lead.

Dr. Frances E. Windsor of Gleichen registered in the province and is at present at the same location.

About 1928, the Hon. George Hoadly, in order to supply medical assistance to the outlying districts induced three old country women doctors to come to Alberta.

Of these Dr. Elizabeth C. Rodger was on the staff of the Health Department from 1929 until 1931. She practised at Slave Lake and Kinuso.

Dr. Helen O'Brien served at Lac la Biche and Notikewin from 1929 until 1932.

Dr. Mary Percy, who arrived about the same time received her introduction to western Canadian practice with the Travelling Clinic during one summer before settling down to pioneering medical work.

Dr. Percy, who is now Dr. Percy Jackson, settled in the Notikewin area north of Grimshaw. It did not take her long to fit into the customs of the pioneer country. In a series of letters to her parents in England which were published under the title, "On the Last Frontier," she gives graphic descriptions of her experiences which enables one to realize the difficulties encountered in the practice of medicine in the rural areas of the province.

"I'm up to my eyes in work. I've been up three nights running, and done 78 miles on horseback in the last 48 hours too! Wednesday I was out all day, got home at 12:30 a.m. very cold—it was freezing hard—to find a man waiting to take me to a case 20 miles away; so I had to repack my bag, snatch a biscuit or two, and start off again; they'd had to send for me to go on a saddle horse, as the trail was impassable to anything else—miles of it under water, and a couple of creeks to swim! When we were two miles from our destination a man met us and told us they wanted us in a hurry, so I did the last two miles of a 45-mile day at a dead gallop. Found the woman pulseless, cold and clammy, so it was a very good job we hurried. Stayed there till 6 p.m. (from 4 a.m.) and got in at 10 p.m., looked to the horse, made supper and went to bed. At 1 a.m. a man's voice outside my window—Could I go and see his wife?—he thought she had appendicitis—and the trail to his house was only fit for a horse. So I dressed, packed my bag, and off again. Sure enough, she was starting an appendix. I was arranging to take her down to Peace River to hospital, when another man arrived. Could I come at once to his wife? He had had to follow me over to this case, taking an extra hour, so we hurried on. Back home to fetch my bags, and then a 9-mile hurry up there. And here I've been all day, and look like being here most of the night!"

April 11, 1930.

"The rush continues. I've had 1½ nights in bed in the last 8 days, and have done 180 miles on horseback in the time, and also 100 miles down here with an acute

appendix. I'm just off to the hospital to give the an-aesthetic and then am off back to the Battle. We've had another heavy snowstorm, so we had to bring the appendix case out with a sleigh pulled by a caterpillar tractor!! It was the only way. I kept her nearly unconscious with morphia, but, oh boy you don't know how trying the rat-a-tat-a-tat of a caterpillar is till you've done 70 miles behind one."

April 16, 1930.

CHAPTER XII

PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED TO 1911

JAMES D LAFFERTY

Graduated Queen's Univ., Kingston, 1871.

Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was Registrar of the Northwest Council.

Was first Secretary of the Alberta Medical Council.

Practised in Calgary.

Died 1920.

(see text)

NEVILLE JAMES LINDSAY

Graduated Toronto University 1874.

Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Arrived in Calgary in August 1883.

Died in Calgary 1925.

(see text)

FRANK HAMILTON MEWBURN

Graduated McGill University 1881.

Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Came from a long line of military medical men.

Practised in Lethbridge, then Calgary.

Went overseas 1914.

Lieut. Col. In charge of hospital at Taplow.

Appointed first Professor of Surgery, Medical

Faculty of University of Alberta in 1922.

Died 1929.

(see text)

GEORGE ALLAN KENNEDY

Graduated Toronto University 1878.

Reg. N.W.T. 1889.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was Police Surgeon at Macleod. In active practice
for many years.

Was the first Albertan to read a paper at the

Canadian Medical Association. This was at its
first western meeting at Banff in 1889.
First president of N.W.T. Medical Assoc.
Died 1913.

(see text)

ALLAN MARSHALL LAFFERTY

Graduated McGill University 1887.
Reg. N.W.T. 1889.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Lethbridge for many years.
Retired.

HENRY GEORGE

M.R.C.S. England.
L.R.C.P. (Lond.) 1886.
Reg. N.W.T. 1890.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Was Assistant Surgeon Northwest Mounted Police.
Located at various times at Innisfail, Red Deer.
Deceased.

(see text)

OLIVER C. EDWARDS

Graduated McGill University 1883.
Reg. N.W.T. 1889.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
First Secretary of the N.W.T. Medical Association.
Later was for thirty years on Blood Indian Reserve.
Deceased.

HERBERT CHARLES WILSON

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1886.
Reg. Alberta 1906.

(see text)

EDWARD HECTOR ROULEAU

Graduated Laval University 1872.
Reg. N.W.T. 1887.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Deceased.

(see text)

PETER AYLEN

Graduated McGill University 1886.
Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was Assistant Surgeon Northwest Mounted Police.

Died 1925.

(see text).

HERMON L. McINNES

Reg. N.W.T. 1887.

Practised in Edmonton.

Died in 1923.

(see text)

LEVERETT GEORGE DeVEBER

Graduated Philadelphia, Penn.

Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Lethbridge and Macleod.

In the first Cabinet of Alberta—Minister without Portfolio, then went to the Senate.

Died 1925.

(see text)

ROBERT GEORGE BRETT

Graduated Victoria University, Cobourg.

Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Arrived in Calgary in August 1883.

For many years was in charge of a sanatorium in Banff.

Was the Second Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

Died 1929.

(see text)

HENRY GOODSIR MACKID

Graduated Toronto University 1879.

L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.)

L.F.P. and S. (Glasgow)

Reg. N.W.T. 1890.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary.

Chief Surgeon C.P.R.

First Alberta doctor to be president of the Canadian Medical Association.

Died 1917.

(see text)

GEORGE MACDONALD

Graduated McGill University 1889.

Reg. N.W.T. 1891.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

For a number of years Registrar, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

(see text)

SAMUEL MARTIN FRASER

Graduated 1885.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was Assistant Surgeon of the Northwest Mounted Police at Macleod, Alberta.

Deceased.

CHARLES EDWARD COCHRANE

Graduated in 1883.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Practised in Calgary.

E. A. BRAITHWAITE

Graduated 1890.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was Staff Sgt., Assistant Surgeon, and Honorary Surgeon of the Northwest Mounted Police.

At present is Chief Coroner of Alberta.

(see text)

ERNEST H. S. McLEAN

Graduated Queen's University, Kingston, 1891.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Practised in Calgary.

ROBERT DAVID SANSON

Graduated Trinity Medical College, 1891.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary for many years.

Died in 1937.

(see text)

H. W. WELCH

Graduated Trinity Medical College 1890.

Reg. N.W.T. 1893.

Practised in High River and Okotoks.

EMMANUEL P. BENDIT

Reg. N.W.T. 1893.

Practised in St. Albert.

WILLIAM WHITE

M.R.C.S. (Eng.) 1892.

Reg. N.W.T. 1893.

Practised in Banff.

R. A. BUCK

Graduated 1892.

Reg. N.W.T. 1893.

Practised in Calgary.

HENRY JAMES RICHARDSON

Graduated McGill University 1894.

Reg. N.W.T. 1894.

Practised for a time at Lacombe and Canmore.

Deceased.

F. K. GIRARD

Reg. N.W.T. 1894.

Practised in Macleod.

EDWARD MONTROSE SHARPE

Graduated McGill University 1894.

Reg. N.W.T. 1895.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Wetaskiwin, then moved to Lacombe where he practised for many years.

Died 1947.

(see text)

CHARLES ERNEST SMYTHE

Graduated Toronto University 1894.

Reg. N.W.T. 1895.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Medicine Hat, before retiring to Vancouver.

(see text)

CHARLES FREDERICK SMITH

Graduated Manitoba 1895.

Reg. N.W.T. 1895.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Medicine Hat.

Deceased.

REGINALD DeLOB. HARWOOD

Graduated McGill University 1895.

Reg. N.W.T. 1896.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Pincher Creek, Wetaskiwin, and Edmonton.

Went overseas first Great War—51st Regiment. On return moved to Vancouver. At present time is living in Chemainus, B.C.

Commander of the Order of the White Elephant of Siam.

Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, France.

(see text)

JOHN STEWART McCULLOUGH

Graduated Toronto University 1891.

Reg. N.W.T. 1895.

Practised in Lacombe, then Ontario where he was Chief Officer of Health.

RICHARD HARRISON MASON

Graduated Toronto University 1890.

Reg. N.W.T. 1896.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Salt Coats, Sask. and for a time at Carlstadt, Alberta.

Deceased.

GEORGE WYLD

Graduated 1882.

Reg. N.W.T. 1897.

Practised for a time in Wetaskiwin.

ARTHUR EDMOND CLENDENNAN

Graduated University of Toronto, 1891.

Reg. N.W.T. 1897.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was first Provincial Medical Health Officer, Alberta

Died 1932.

(see text)

GAUTIER des GABRIEL RUCI

Reg. N.W.T. 1897.

Practised in St. Albert.

W. G. V. FORBES

Graduated Trinity Medical College.

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Assistant Surgeon Mounted Police at Macleod.

Deceased.

GEORGE H. MALCOLMSON

Graduated Toronto University 1897.

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Pincher Creek, Frank, and Edmonton.

(see text)

HENRY TURNER

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Practised at Gleichen.

PHILIPPE ROY

Graduated Laval University 1891.

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton, and East Kootenay.

Was High Commissioner for Canada to France.

Retired.

(see text)

JOHN PERCY WADDY

Graduated 1870.

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Practised in Calgary.

CHRISTOPHER HARFIELD WEST

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Grouard, Lesser Slave Lake 1907.

Died 1935.

(see text)

THOMAS HENDERSON WHITELAW

Graduated Toronto University 1895.

Reg. N.W.T. 1898.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Guelph, Ontario, then Edmonton.

Was first City Health Officer of Edmonton.

Died 1943.

(see text)

H. W. BRANT

Reg. N.W.T. 1899.

Practised at Cardston.

GEORGE ARTHUR INGS

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1899.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Early practitioner in Calgary.

Later practised in Fort McMurray.

Died in 1933.

REGINALD BURTON DEANE

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1899.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first at Maple Creek, Sask., then in Lethbridge with Dr. Mewburn.

He was then in Calgary where he devoted his time largely to orthopaedics.

Was Honorary Surgeon to the Red Cross Hospital for Crippled Children in Calgary.

Died 1941.

(see text)

ARTHUR S. THOMPSON

Graduated Manitoba University 1887.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) 1888.

Reg. N.W.T. 1899.

Practised in Red Deer and Innisfail.

(see text)

JOHN ALFRED DEYELL

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1900.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a short time in Lethbridge.

Died in 1942.

WILLIAM ROSE

Graduated Toronto University 1900

Reg. N.W.T. 1900.

Practised in Gleichen

PETER MCGREGOR CAMPBELL

Graduated Queen's University 1892.

Reg. N.W.T. 1900.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

In practise at Lethbridge.
Was M.L.A. in Alberta.
Was member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta.
Senior member, Canadian Medical Association.

WILLIAM JOHN SIMPSON

Graduated Queen's University 1899.
Reg. N.W.T. 1900.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised Lacombe for many years.
Is still in active practice at Millet.
Senior member, Canadian Medical Association.
(see text)

CECIL TOWNSHEND

Graduated McGill University 1900.
Reg. N.W.T. 1900.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised for a time in Calgary and Canmore.
Died in England.

HENRY CHARLES R. WALKER

Graduated Trinity, University Toronto, 1898.
Reg. N.W.T. 1900.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised for many years at Wetaskiwin.
Deceased.

WALTER S. GALBRAITH

Graduated McGill University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1901.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Was very active in practice in Lethbridge for many years.
Died in 1939 at the age of 72.
(see text)

MATTHEW THOMAS McFARLANE

Graduated Toronto University 1890.
Reg. N.W.T. 1900.
Practised in Olds, Alberta.

JOHN M. HOTSON

Graduated Western University, London 1888.
Reg. N.W.T. 1900.
Reg. Alberta 1906.

For many years practised in Strathcona, then Viking, and later retired to Vancouver.
Deceased.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON HEWETSON

Graduated McGill University 1893.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Pincher Creek until 1914, when he went overseas with Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Died following an operation in England in 1917.

WILLIAM MORRISON MACKAY

L.C.P.S. (Edin.) 1858.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Arrived at York Factory in 1864. Was Surgeon and Factor with Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, Fort Chipewyan, Dunvegan, and many points in the north.

Was First President of Northern Alberta Medical Association.

Died in 1916.

(see text)

HENRY RICHARD SMITH

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton for many years and was Superintendent of Royal Alexandra Hospital.

Died 1928.

(see text)

GEORGE ALLAN ANDERSON

Graduate Trinity College, Toronto, in 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary for many years where he died in 1941.

GILES GARNET MEMBERRY

Lic. Soc. Apoth., London.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a while at Innisfail and then moved to Kingston, Ontario.

Died in 1928.

THOMAS F. O'HAGAN

Graduated Queen's University 1900.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Lethbridge and has been at Jasper for many years.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta in 1947.

DON THOMAS CRAWFORD

Graduated Toronto University 1896.

Reg. N.W.T. 1896.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Craigmyle.

Died in 1931.

FREDERICK W. STOCKTON

Graduated Toronto University 1894.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Okotoks and Calgary as Paediatrician.

Died in 1927.

ALBERT ALLAN NICHOLLS

Graduated in Manitoba 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton for many years.

EDWARD GEORGE MASON

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary.

Was made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons in Alberta 1947.

Original member of Eugenics Board.

Died in 1947.

CHARLES H. LAWFORD

Graduated in Manitoba.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was for many years in charge of a mission hospital at Pakan, now Smoky Lake.

Retired to Edmonton where he is still living.

(see text)

GEORGE ROBERT SUTHERLAND

Graduated McGill University 1900.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

For a time practised in Leduc.

FREDERICK THOMAS BENNETT

Graduated Tulane University 1883.

M.R.C.S. (Eng.) 1886.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Fort Saskatchewan.

ROBERT DUNCAN ROBERTSON

Graduated McGill University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Wetaskiwin.

Moved to Montreal and at present is living in retirement in Vancouver.

ANGUS ALEXANDER DRINNAN

Graduated Trinity College Toronto 1900.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was first at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Was the first practitioner in Ponoka.

Was located for a time at Clyde, Alberta.

Retired.

CHARLES JOHN STEWART

Graduated McGill University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Calgary and Grande Prairie.

Deceased.

GEORGE DOUGLAS STANLEY

Graduated Toronto University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in High River for many years.

Now in active practice in Calgary with Associate Clinic.

Made Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Alberta 1947.

(see text)

WILBERT McINTYRE

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Strathcona.

Was member of parliament in 1908 for Strathcona.

Died in 1909.

(see text)

WILLIAM DONOVAN FERRIS

Graduated Toronto University, 1898.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Died in 1927.

(see text)

THOMAS HENRY CRAWFORD

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary for a number of years.

Died in 1925.

CHARLES C. GRANT

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto, 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Red Deer.

Died in 1941.

ARTHUR GIROUX

Graduated Laval University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Practised in St. Albert.

TENA G. HEAD-PATRICK

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Vermilion for a number of years before moving to Vancouver, where she died in 1933.

WILLIAM THOMAS RUSH

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto, in 1897.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Vegreville, then moved to Lamont.

Later went to Vancouver where he died in 1935.

JOHN HISLOP

Graduated Manitoba 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised many years in Edmonton, Alberta.

Died in 1944.

HAROLD G. M. NYBLETT

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Regina before moving to
Macleod and Calgary where he practised for a
number of years, and went overseas in 1915.

Died in 1925.

JOHN ROBERT WILLIAMS

M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Olds for a time.

ERNEST ARISTIDE BLAIS

Graduated Laval University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

F.R.C.S. (C) 1930.

Member of Senate.

Practised in Edmonton for many years.

Now living in Vancouver, B.C.

(see text)

DONALD McGIBBON

Graduated McGill University 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

For many years practised in Edmonton, then moved
to California where he is at present.

JOSEPH LITTLE

Graduated Manitoba 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Olds and Irma.

Died in Onoway 1921.

AUGUSTUS ROBINSON

Graduated Pennsylvania University 1858.

M.R.C.S. (Eng.) 1859.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Carstairs and then moved to Annapolis Royal, N.S.

ALEXANDER FORIN

Graduated Queen's University 1884.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in 1897 at Rossland, then Nelson, B.C., and later in Edmonton, Alberta.

For many years was physician to provincial jail and member of Workmen's Compensation Board.

Died in 1937.

THOMAS HENRY BLOW

Graduated McGill University 1896.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was first specialist in eye, ear, nose, and throat in Alberta. Practised in Calgary.

Died in Vancouver 1932.

WILLIAM REINHARDT

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Practised for a time in Cayley, Alberta.

A. E. WILLS

Graduated Trinity Medical College 1892.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Practised in Calgary.

JOSEPH JEROME A. LABRECQUE

Graduated Laval University 1895.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Prince Albert and then moved to Calgary.

Died there in 1942.

RICHARD PARSONS

Graduated Trinity College 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

F.R.C.S. (Edin.) 1917.

F.R.C.S. (C) 1930.

Practised for many years in Red Deer.

Was president of College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Died in 1944.

(see text)

ADELARD DE MARTIGNY

Graduated Laval University 1899.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Battleford, then at Frank, and Cluny, Alberta.

GEORGE H. W. RYAN

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Vermilion.

Deceased.

ETTA H. R. T. DENOVA

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was wife of Dr. Denovan.

Practised with husband in Red Deer for a time, then moved to British Columbia.

WILLIAM B. L. DONALD

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first at Fort Saskatchewan, then at Grouard, and was Assistant Surgeon to Northwest Mounted Police and made several trips to far north. Later practised in Peace River.

Died in 1928.

(see text)

NATHANIEL AIKENS

Graduated Victoria University, Cobourg, in 1887.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Lundbreck and Taber.

Died at Kelowna, B.C., 1910.

JOHN ADAM CREIGHTON

Graduated Manitoba 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Nanton.

Was made Life Member of College of Physicians
and Surgeons of Alberta Division 1947.

Retired.

ROBERT BOLTON C. THOMSON

Graduated Manitoba University 1900.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Brooksdale, Manitoba, then Lethbridge,
Alberta.

Died in 1942.

JOHN PARK

Graduated in 1884.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton for many years.

Was for a time Registrar of the College of Physi-
cians and Surgeons.

Died in 1921.

JOHN WESTWOOD

L.C.P. and S., King's College, Ireland.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Coleman, Alberta, then
moved to B.C., where he died.

JOHN COLLISON

Graduated McGill University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Red Deer before moving
to Vancouver.

Died in 1930.

ALBERT ERNEST ARCHER.

Graduated Toronto University 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

F.R.C.S. (C) 1931.

President of Canadian Medical Association in 1942.

Made Life Member of Alberta Division of College
of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947.

(see text)

GEORGE EVERETT LEARMONTH

Graduated McGill University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in High River before moving to Calgary.

(see text)

CECIL C. CRAGG

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Lethbridge.

Died in 1946 in Ontario.

REGINALD BRETT

Graduated Manitoba University 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised with father in Banff for many years.

Died in Edmonton 1925.

WILLIAM ALFRED WILSON

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1930.

Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons
Alberta Division, in 1947.

Has been chief surgeon for the C.N.R.

Has taken active interest in council matters.

Was Associate Professor of Surgery, University of
Alberta.

Now with Compensation Board and Alberta Gov-
ernment Insurance.

JOHN J. McDONELL

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was made Life Member of Alberta Division of
College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947.

Still in active practice in Edmonton.

WILLIAM CONDELL

Graduated Queen's University 1899.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was engaged in eye, ear, nose and throat work in
Edmonton for many years.

Died in 1939.

THOMAS R. HICKS

M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Blackfalds, Alberta.

WM. V. LAMB.

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was one of the first practitioners in Camrose.

Later he went to Alexo and is now with the Department of Veterans Affairs, Calgary.

Was made Life Member of Alberta Division of College of Physicians and Surgeons 1947.

WILLIAM EGBERT

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

First practised in Calgary, was the second medical lieutenant-governor of Alberta.

(see text)

EUSTEN SISLEY

Graduated Toronto University.

B.A., M.Ed.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Calgary.

Died in 1940.

(see text)

JOHN C. ELLIOT

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Practised in Magrath, Alberta.

HOWARD L. BURRIS

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Vermilion, Alberta, and
later at Kamloops, B.C.

EVAN GREENE

Graduated McGill University 1899.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Strathcona and later was Professor
of Anatomy.

(see text)

PHILO W. TULLER

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Practised in Lethbridge.

WILLIAM McTAVISH

Graduated Toronto University 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Practised at Olds, Alberta, then Vancouver, B.C.

JOHN CRAWFORD MARTIN

Graduated McGill University 1904.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Practised in Bowden, Alberta.

ROBERT A. M. COOK

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Milestones, Sask., and later Calgary.

Died in 1942.

VALENTINE EVELYN BARROW

L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was in the early days of the province a medical
inspector of health.

Deceased.

(see text)

ANDREW W. PARK

Graduated McGill University 1904.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was Director of Dept. of S.C.R. for Alberta for many years.

Practised in Cochrane for a time and then in Calgary.

GEORGE R. PIRIE

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary for many years.

During the first Great War was Superintendent of Great Ormond Street Hospital, London.

Practised in Toronto.

Died in 1938.

DANIEL ROLSTON DUNLOP

Graduated Toronto University.

Practised at Shallow Lake, Ontario. then Calgary.

Died 1927.

WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING

Graduated McGill University 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Calgary before moving to Victoria, B.C.

FRANK A. SULLIVAN

Graduated Tufts Medical College.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

Practised many years in Calgary.

GEORGE McMAHON REID

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Didsbury, Alberta, before moving to Victoria, B.C.

LUDWIG STEWART MACKID

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was associated with his father for many years as C.P.R. surgeon and as a general surgeon in Calgary.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, in 1947.

TILLEY STRANG TUPPER

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Claresholm—still there.

ROBERT ALLAN

Graduated McGill University 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Innisfail and Castor, Alberta.

THOMAS G. G. RITCHIE

M.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Cochrane.

Died 1919.

GILBERT MacINTOSH ATKIN

Graduated Toronto University

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta Division, 1947.

Practised at Banff for many years.

At present in practice.

GEORGE HARRISON TURNER

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Has practised at Vegreville and Fort Saskatchewan for many years.

Now retired.

WILLIAM CHARLES LAIDLAW

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Carstairs.

Later was Deputy Minister of Health.

(see text)

I. W. T. McEACHERN

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was the pioneer doctor of the Bawlf district.

Later retired to Edmonton.

Was on the University of Alberta staff—surgical department.

Died in 1947.

OLIVER BOYD

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Medicine Hat.

Died in 1933.

ERASTUS AULL

Graduated Trinity College, Toronto.

L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary for many years..

Died in 1944.

HENRY ALEXANDER GIBSON

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Has practised in Calgary ever since registration.

F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1931.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta Division, 1947.

WILLIAM W. MILBURN

Graduated Trinity College 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Practised for a time at Macleod.

DANIEL D. McLAREN .

Graduated McGill University 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

In practice at Calgary.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta Division, 1947.

WARREN HASTINGS LANG

Graduated in Manitoba.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Taber, Alberta, then moved to Vancouver, B.C.

ALBERT EDWIN W. SNYDER

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Radison, Saskatchewan, then moved to Lille, Alberta, and later to Montreal.

FRERERICK SAMUEL POPE

Graduated in 1898.

M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in California, then Calgary before moving to Santa Ana where he died in 1933.

CHARLES WILLIAM SANDERS

Graduated McGill University 1901.

L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Magrath, then Red Deer with Dr. J. Collison.

Moved to Victoria, B.C. in 1942.

WILLIAM A. P. TERNAN

L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Edmonton and St. Albert.

JAMES DONALD

Graduated Glasgow University 1881.
Reg. by reciprocity with Great Britain.
Practised for a time in Winnipeg, Manitoba, then
at Cowley and Lundbreck, Alberta.
Died 1932.

FREDERICK W. SEIFERT

Graduated McGill University 1903. *
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised for a time at High River.
Died in Quebec.

ETHELBERT REAVELY

Graduated McGill University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Practised for a time at Spirit River.
Deceased 1940.

RICHARD G. DUGGAN

Graduated Western University.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised for a time at Killam, Alberta.
Deceased.

FRANK W. CRANG

Graduated McGill University 1901.
Reg. N.W.T. 1901.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised in Edmonton for 39 years.
Took active interest in municipal affairs and was
member of the College of Physicians and Sur-
geons.
Died 1947.

(see text)

THOMAS GADDES

Reg. N.W.T. 1901.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised first at Didsbury, then at Westlock, Al-
berta.
Deceased.

FRANK WHITE McMANUS

Graduated in Ohio.

Reg. in Alberta 1908.

Practised at Bieford, North Dakota, then at Bashaw, Alberta.

Accidently killed 1937.

DOUGLAS W. GRAY

Graduated Queen's University

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Bowden, then Red Deer, Alberta.

Was overseas during First Great War and on return was with Pensions and National Health.

Retired.

CLARA DEMOREST

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Calgary in 1905:

Deceased.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIES

Graduated Victoria University, Manchester, England.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Content, Alberta.

Later left the province for Jersey Island.

ROBERT BRUCE WELLS

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was one of the pioneer eye, ear, nose and throat doctors in Edmonton.

Took a great interest in art.

Was first professor of ophthalmology, University of Alberta.

F.R.C.S. 1931.

Died 1940.

DUNCAN GOW

Graduated Trinity Medical College.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was medical health officer in Calgary and superintendent of General Hospital.
(see text)

WILLIAM DIXON

Graduated Toronto University 1904.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised at Wetaskiwin for many years.
Went overseas and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps.
On return was engaged in x-ray work in Edmonton, then moved to Portland, Oregon.
Later retired to Edmonton—still living.

THOMAS B. STEVENSON

Graduated Trinity Medical College.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Bowden, Ponoka and later settled in Wetaskiwin where he has practised since. *See 948*
Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

LEWIS CLARKE

Graduated Trinity Medical College.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised at Langham, Sask. and later in Calgary.
Died in 1932.

THOMAS J. COSTELLO

Graduated Queen's University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised many years in Alberta, and St. Kits, B.W.I.
Was with R.A.M.C. in Egypt during the First Great War.
Died 1938.

CHARLES N. COBBETT

M.D. (Edin.)
Graduated in Edinburgh.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised for a number of years in Edmonton before going to Great Britain.

ARTHUR WILSON

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Alix, Alberta; for a short time in Edmonton, then moved to Saskatoon.

AYLMER J. WEART

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first at Didsbury, then Three Hills and Trochu, Alberta.

Made Life Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

Died in Calgary, 1947.

GEORGE B. KENNEDY

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Holden, Alberta.

Deceased.

ALEXANDER C. ROBERTSON

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Wetaskiwin and Dawson City, then in Edmonton.

Deceased.

HENRY B. STACPOOLE

Graduated Manitoba University 1905.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Cardston, Alberta.

Died in 1945.

IVAN DIXON

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Stavely, Alberta, later in Calgary.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons 1947.

DAVID BELL

Graduated Manitoba.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Edinburg, North Dakota, and
later in Ponoka.

Deceased.

ALFRED HAMMEN

Graduated Manitoba University.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practising at Taber.

JOSEPH JARVIS

Graduated Victoria University, Cobourg.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary before moving to Riverside,
California, where he died in 1939.

GEORGE WESLEY LEECH

Graduated Manitoba University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Vernon, B.C., then at Taber,
Alberta, and is at present in Lethbridge.

WILLIAM W. AMOS

Graduated Manitoba University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Lloydminster, then moved
to Regina.

TALMAGE HERBERT PRUST

Graduated Trinity University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton for a number of years before
retiring to Peterborough, Ontario, where he died.

JOHN ALEXANDER TOLMIE

Graduated McGill University 1902.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Manitoba, then Taber, Alberta. He moved to Vancouver and then went to Grande Prairie and Drumheller.

ARTHUR VALENTINE BROWN

Graduated Manitoba.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

After leaving the General Hospital, Winnipeg, he practised for a time at Cloverdale, Alberta.

Died in Kitchener, Ontario, in 1937.

ALFRED STEDMAN ESTEY

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary before moving to Vancouver.

HAROLD W. MCGILL

Graduated Manitoba University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Exshaw before moving to Calgary.

Later joined the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

JOHN SINCLAIR McEACHERN

Graduated Trinity University 1897.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1931.

Practised surgery for many years in Calgary.

Was the second Alberta medical man to be president of the Canadian Medical Association, in 1934.

At present in practice.

(see text)

DICK ALLYSON TAYLOR

Graduated McGill University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Came from Londonberry, N.S.

Practised in Lethbridge for many years where he died in 1934.

RICHARD OATWAY

Graduated Manitoba University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

First practised in Spruce Grove, then in Stony Plain where he is still living.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons in Alberta, 1947.

JOHN THOMAS MANES

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Came from Ontario.

Practised in Calgary.

Died in 1923.

WILLIAM E. GRAHAM

F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Graduated Trinity University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was overseas in 1916.

Practised in Calgary where he died in 1922.

DAVID JAMES DUNN

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Settled in Edmonton where he was first medical inspector of schools.

Died in 1940.

SAMUEL JAMES FARRELL

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Holden.

Died in 1935.

LOREN WILSON MAY

Graduated McGill University in 1900.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Is still in active practice in Edmonton.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

MURDOCK WILLIAM McAULAY

Graduated Dalhousie University 1893.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised three to four years in Edmonton, then moved to Calgary, where he died in 1925.

Was overseas with Canadian Army Medical Corps in First Great War.

Served on city council for the year 1907.

CHARLES F. L. HASZARD

Graduated McGill University 1900.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised many years in Calgary.

Died in London, England, 1935.

WILLIAM H. KEEN

Graduated Western University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Nanton, Alberta, where he died in 1938.

LEWIS ERSKINE W. IRVING

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was second Provincial Medical Health Officer of Alberta.

Superintendent Calgary Hospital 1920.

Living now in Vancouver.

RICHARD PROCTOR

Graduated Manitoba University 1905.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first at Swan River, then Edson; after returning from overseas from First Great War became radiologist at the University Hospital, Edmonton, where he is now.

Is also radiologist for Department of Veterans Affairs.

PAUL ALEXANDER MACDONALD

Graduated McGill University 1902.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised for many years in Strathcona.
Died in 1936.

WINFRED GEORGE ANDERSON

Graduated Western University 1904.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised at Granum, Steeveville, and at present
is at Wardlow.
Made Life Member of College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.
Has been for many years a member of the College
of Physicians and Surgeons Council.

BURPEE F. STEEVES

Graduated Dartmouth Medical College.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised first at Claresholm, then at Clive.
Died in 1941.

DUNCAN C. MacKENZIE

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised at Bellevue, Alberta, before moving to
Vancouver, B.C.

CHARLES HENRY STAPLEFORD

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Sedgewick, Alberta, before moving to
Carlyle, Saskatchewan.

WILLIAM O. FARQUHARSON

Graduated Dalhousie University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1905.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Made Life Member of College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.
Has practised in Edmonton ever since registration.

A. C. C. JOHNSTON

Graduated Trinity College 1903.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Lundbreck, then Calgary,
before moving to Vancouver, B.C.

Went overseas in 1915.

ALEXANDER HOTSON

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Came from Parkdale, Ontario.

Went to Strathcona where he remained for a very
short time.

Died in 1936.

WILLIAM H. MACDONALD

Graduated Dalhousie University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Came from Rose Bay, Nova Scotia.

Practised in Medicine Hat where he died in 1924.

WILLIAM C. TOLL

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Carbon, Alberta.

THOMAS G. MACDONALD

Graduated Dalhousie University 1905.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

Practised in Calgary.

R. W. HALLADAY

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time at Daysland, Alberta, then
Whitewood, Saskatchewan.

Died 1935.

ERNEST WILLIAM DELONG

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Cayley, Calgary, Red Deer.

Died in California 1936.

GEORGE HART WOODLAND

Graduated Dalhousie University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a time in Medicine Hat before moving to B.C. where he died in 1937.

GEORGE A. BISHOP

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a while at Crossfield, Alberta, then Calgary.

Was with Dept. Pensions and National Health for many years.

Died 1938.

WILLIAM HYNES

Graduated McGill University 1904.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Lacombe, Alberta, where he died in 1944.

HERBERT LE GEAR COLLINS

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton.

Went overseas First Great War.

Died 1932.

JOHN NISBET GUNN

Graduated Toronto University 1902.

M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was for many years engaged in eye, ear, nose and throat, Calgary.

Went overseas in 1915—R.C.A.M.C.
Commanded No. 8 Field Ambulance.
Invalided to England from France 1917.
Was Provincial Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brigade and was an Officer Brother of the Order.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON

Graduated St. Louis.
Reg. Act of Legislature 1906.
Practised in Nanton, Alberta.
Died 1928.

ANDREW JOSEPH GORDON

Graduated Manitoba University 1895.
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Calgary.

JOHN R. McLEOD

Graduated Detroit Medical College.
Registered by Act of Legislature 1906.
Practised in Edberg and Ferintosh.
Died in 1931.

ALBERT EDWARD STUTT

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Edmonton, Alberta, and in Toronto, Ontario.
Deceased.

JAMES F. ADAMSON

Graduated Trinity University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Edmonton for many years before moving to Ontario.

WILLIAM E. AINLEY

Graduated McGill University 1904.
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Calgary for a short time.
Is now in B.C.

CHARLES EDWARD CARTHEW

Graduated Toronto University 1877.

Reg. N.W.T. 1888.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, and then
Wabamun, Alberta.

ROBERT COLLISON

Graduated McGill University 1878.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised at Strathcona, Alberta.

HOWARD JUDSON DENO VAN

Graduated Trinity University 1892.

Reg. N.W.T. 1893.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Red Deer and Stettler, Alberta, where
he died about 1919.

THOMAS DAWSON

F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary before moving to Vancouver,
B.C.

CLIVE A. STAPLES

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Was at Cumberland, B.C., before settling in Alberta
where he is now in practice at Stettler.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and
Surgeons 1947.

JAMES ALEXANDER MILLICAN

Graduated Trinity College in 1892.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary as Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose
and Throat.

Died 1944.

ALEXANDER GILLESPIE

Graduated Trinity University 1884.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Edmonton, where he died in 1936 at the age of 82.

WILLIAM CARLETON REDMOND

Graduated Queen's University 1901.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

Is in active practice in Edmonton since registration.

RICHARD LINDSAY MORRISON

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary.

JAMES ARDAGH ROLLINS

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Came from Orillia, Ontario, and practised for a time in Raymond, Alberta.

JOSEPH G. MIDDLEMASS

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Wainwright in 1908.

Mayor of town for many years.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons 1947.

JAMES DOUGLAS MacLEAN

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for some years in Edmonton, was then engaged in real estate work.

Died in 1941.

JOHN GEORGE SLOANE

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Edmonton.

Moved to Australia.

JAMES J. GILLESPIE

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Calgary and Pincher Creek.

Died in 1930.

C. E. TURCOTTE

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Pincher Creek, Edmonton, and then moved to Quebec.

Deceased.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for many years in Strathcona.

Later practised in Bawlf.

Deceased.

HENRY H. OLDRIGHT

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised for a number of years in Calgary.

Died in 1943.

ANGUS A. FERGUSON

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised first in Riviere Qui Barre, then for many years in Morinville where he passed away in 1943.

ISAAC J. LANE

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.

Practised in Edmonton for several years.

Deceased.

HORATIO JAMES FERGUSON

Graduated Western University.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. N.W.T. 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Irvine, Alberta, before going to London, Ontario.

WILFRED GEORGE EVANS

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised first at Carstairs, then Bentley, and Didsbury.

CLARENCE W. FIELD

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised for a time in Vegreville, then Edmonton.
Was for a time Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Deceased.

WILLIAM DUNCAN SMITH

Graduated McGill University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Practised in Edmonton where he died in 1935.

JESSIE ALLYN

Graduated Trinity University.
Reg. N.W.T. 1906.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
Address given as Edmonton.
Served as medical missionary in India for many years.
Deceased.

CHARLES W. WILSON

Graduated McGill University 1886.
M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Dr. Wilson never practised in Alberta, but engaged in farming until his death in 1942.

DANIEL S. McMILLAN

Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised for a time at Granum.
Died in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1932.

GEORGE SHAMBERGER

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised at Nanton, Alberta.

Died 1940.

CHESTER F. McGUFFIN

Graduated Western University 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Has been engaged in physiotherapy in Calgary for many years.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

WILLIAM J. SHIPLEY

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Calgary until his death in 1929.

HERBERT S. MONKMAN

Graduated Toronto University 1907.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Vegreville, Alberta.

Was killed overseas during First Great War, 1916.

ROBERT C. ROBINSON

Graduated McGill University 1907.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Wetaskiwin and Calgary.

Died in 1936.

HEBER S. SHIREFFS

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

Practised for many years in Daysland before moving to B.C.

ALFRED ERNEST ARDIEL

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Okotoks for many years.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

JAMES D. WOODROW

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Was associated for eight years with Dr. E. A. Braithwaite.

Went overseas with Canadian Army Medical Corps 1914.

Now living in England.

JOSEPH W. ROWNTREE

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised for a time in Red Deer, then went to Mayo Clinic.

Later practised in middle western states.

Deceased.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON

B.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.) 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised for a time at High River before moving to Vancouver.

REGINALD C. J. STEVENS

M.D. University of Durham, England.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised for a while at Olds, Alberta.

Died in London, England, 1922.

WILLIAM A. LINCOLN

Graduated McGill University.

F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (C.) 1930.

Has practised in Calgary since registration.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

President Alberta Medical Association 1916-17.

Alderman in City of Calgary.

PHILIPPE QUESNEL

Graduated Laval University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Made Life Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta, 1947.

Practised various times in Morinville, Edmonton, Daysland, and Lac La Biche.

Went overseas with Canadian Army Medical Corps, First Great War.

Died in 1947.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL

Graduated University of Pennsylvania.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Edmonton for many years.

Died in 1944.

ARCHIBALD H. MACLAREN

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Was associated for many years with Dr. Mackid
in Calgary.

Died in 1944.

WILLIAM F. EDWARDS

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Airdrie, Alberta.

Died in 1940.

EDWARD J. MADDEN

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Calgary.

Died in 1933.

JOHN H. BIRCH

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

Practised in Calgary.

Takes great interest in baseball and hockey.

WALTER H. SCOTT

Graduated McGill University 1907.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

F.R.C.P. (C.) 1930.

Practised Crow's Nest, Warner, Milk River, Ed-
monton.

Is on medical staff of the University of Alberta.

(see text)

ARTHUR O. BROWN

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1907.

In practice in Cayley, Alberta.

GEORGE R. D. LYON

Graduated McGill University.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised at Innisfail and Castor.
Deceased.

ANGUS T. CONDELL

Graduated Manitoba.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised at Lethbridge, Alberta.
Died in 1943.

GILBERT E. STORY

Graduated Queen's University.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised for many years in Viking before moving
to Edmonton where he died in 1945.

JAMES F. BOYLE

Graduated Toronto University.
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised in Edmonton.
Died of influenza 1918.

ELLA SCARLET SYNGE

Lic. Apoth. Soc., London.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised for a while in Edmonton before moving to
Vancouver.

ALFRED McNALLY

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised in Lethbridge where he died in 1935.

FRANK W. SMITH

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
• Practised for a time in Calgary before moving to
Ontario where he died in 1937.

JAMES L. BIGGAR

Graduated Toronto University 1903.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised for a year in Western Ontario, then Ed-
monton for a number of years.

Moved to Esquimalt, B.C.
Went overseas First Great War. On return was
with Canadian Red Cross.
Died in Ontario 1938.

ROBERT SHEARER

Graduated McGill University.
Reg. Alberta 1907.
Practised in Edmonton for thirty-three years.
Died in 1940.

ETHEL MARY MAGILL

Lic. Apoth. Soc., London.
Practised for a time in Wetaskiwin.
Moved to California.

GEORGE GRANT STEWART

Graduated Queen's University.
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)
Reg. N.W.T. 1903.
Reg. Alberta 1906.
One of the first doctors in Camrose.
Medical Officer, S.C.R. Edmonton, for a number
of years before moving to Victoria.

WESLEY E. WALLWIN

Graduated Trinity University.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised at Claresholm.
Died in 1946.

JAMES FRED BRANDER

Graduated Queen's University.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
One of early practitioners in Ponoka.
After post-graduate work in London he went to
Edmonton and specialized in obstetrics.

CECIL ROYDEN LEARN

Graduated Trinity University.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised at Claresholm and Banff before going to
Sapperton, B.C.

CHRISTOPHER HOWSON

Graduated Toronto University.
Reg. Alberta 1908.
Practised in Stettler, then moved to Oakland,
California.

ALBERT D. CALLBECK

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Hardisty, Alberta, then moved to Pen-
ticton, B.C.

JAMES L. McPHERSON

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Equity, then went to Ryley where
he practised for many years.

Was Member of Legislative Assembly.

WILLIAM EDWARD BRYANS

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Blackfalds, then Lethbridge.

GEORGE HOWARD FARQUHARSON

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised at Gleichen.

SEYMOUR ARCHIBALD

Graduated Bellevue Medical College, New York.

Reg. N.W.T. 1899.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Edmonton.

Was C.P.R. surgeon.

Died in 1939.

(see text)

FREDERICK A. KEILLOR

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Stirling, Alberta, then in Edmonton.

Was Member of the City of Edmonton Council.

Is still in practice.

ALFRED W. GIRVIN

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised at Strathmore and Calgary.

Died in 1934.

JAMES EDWARD LOVERING

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Cardston and was for many years
in Lethbridge.

Died in 1936.

GEORGE HERBERT WHITMORE

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised at Wainwright and then for many years
in Drumheller.

Still in practice.

JAMES PATTON McCORMICK

Graduated Queen's University and Hahnemann
Medical College, Chicago, 1907.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Tofield, then Edmonton.

JAMES HENRY TOFIELD

Reg. N.W.T. 1887.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Was one of the pioneer doctors of Alberta.

Deceased.

(see text)

WILLIAM B. CASSELS

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Lloydminster and in 1942 was in
Toronto.

GEORGE RAY JOHNSON

B.A. Mt. Allison 1898.

M.D.C.M. McGill 1902.

M.D. University of Alberta 1923.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

First located at Banff and has been in Calgary for
many years.

Was Registrar of College of Physicians and Sur-
geons of Alberta for twenty-seven years.

Chief Coroner for Calgary.

(see text)

JOHN HENRY RIVERS

Graduated Toronto University 1896.

Reg. N.W.T. 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Raymond, then Lethbridge, later
Cochrane and in 1946 was in Vancouver, B.C.

GEORGE CARRUTHERS REID

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Valley City, Alberta.

Moved to B.C. where he died.

WILLIAM ERNEST SPANKIE

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first in Greenwood, Alberta, then Cal-
gary.

FRANK H. MAYHOOD

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Calgary for many years.

Was medical health officer.

Went to Vancouver, B.C., in 1942.

HENRY G. TAYLOR

Graduated Western University 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised at Bankhead, then in Calgary.

JOHN DANIEL MILNE

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised in Trochu, then Calgary.

WILLIAM ALEX. CAMPBELL

Graduated Trinity University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

One of the early practitioners in Ponoka.

Was member of the provincial legislature.

Died in 1934.

WALLACE ARCHIBALD WATSON

Graduated Northwestern University, Chicago.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Practised first at Wainwright, then moved to Spirit River, then Dawson Creek, where he died in 1936.

DANIEL G. REVELL

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Was in charge of first provincial health laboratory.

Later became Professor of Anatomy, University of Alberta.

(see text)

ROBERT WOODS

Graduated Western University.

Registered by Act of Legislature 1906.

Practised in Leduc for many years.

Died in 1936.

JOHN DARLEY HARRISON

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1892.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

One of the earliest practitioners in Edmonton.

(see text)

ALLAN H. N. KENNEDY

Graduated McGill University 1908.

Reg. Alberta 1908.

Son of Dr. George A. Kennedy, one of the earliest

Mounted Police Surgeons of the south.

Practising in Macleod since 1908.

WILLIAM O. YORK

Graduated Barnes Medical College.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised first at Amisk, then was the first doctor in Provost.

Now living in Edmonton.

JAMES K. CREIGHTON

Reg. N.W.T. 1905.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised first at Red Willow then Stettler.

Died in 1924.

ALEXANDER R. MUNROE

Graduated McGill University 1906.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised first in Langham, Sask., before moving to Edmonton.

Was second professor of surgery at University of Alberta.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1930.

Overseas with Canadian Army Medical Corps during First Great War.

Later chief surgeon to S.C.R., Edmonton.

(see text)

JAMES SCOVIL MURRAY

Graduated McGill University 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Came to Calgary from Hampton, New Brunswick, then moved to West Vancouver.

HENRY THORNTON D'ARC

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised for a time in Lethbridge.

Died Mt. Vernon in 1929.

THOMAS ROBERT ROSS

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised first at Bow Island, then Coleman, finally in Drumheller.

ELMER FREEMAN RICHARDSON

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised at Langdon, Alberta, then moved to Toronto.

Died in 1945.

JOHN RUSSELL L. CHRISTIAN

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Edmonton for a number of years before moving to Ottawa where he died in 1944.

AUGUSTE COUILLARD

Graduated Laval University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Vegreville for many years.

Still in practice.

(see text)

JOHN ALBERT BUTTERWICK

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Calgary.

Died in 1919.

WILLIAM GROSCET FOWLER

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised first at Irricana, then Acme.

SIDNEY FRANCIS McEWAN

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised at Reid Hill, Carlestadt and Medicine Hat.

HERBERT EDGAR CHATHAM

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised at Gadsby, Alberta, then Edmonton,
finally moving to Victoria, B.C.

WILLIAM HAROLD BROWN

Graduated Trinity University.

Reg. N.W.T. 1904.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1931.

Was eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in Edmonton for many years and specialist to S.C.R.

Later moved to Vancouver.

JAMES WILLIAM MacKAY

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised at Frank.

Deceased.

EDWARD LAWRENCE CONNOR

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Pincher Creek and Lethbridge.

Died 1929.

EARL S. BOLTON

Graduated in Manitoba.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Medicine Hat and Irvine before moving
to Brandon, Manitoba.

ADAM McCOLGAN

Graduated Michigan Medical College, Detroit.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised first at Provost, then Wetaskiwin.

STEPHEN AMYOT

Graduated Laval University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Legal and Edmonton before moving
to Quebec.

EDWIN CHARLES HARRIS

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised for a time in Bassano, then moved to
Ontario.

JAMES MacWILLIAMS TAYLOR

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Calgary, Alberta.

ROBERT BUCHAN FRANCIS

Graduated Toronto University 1908.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised for many years in Calgary.

Member of Council of College of Physicians and
Surgeons; President 1934, 1941, 1942.

ALLAN ROSS

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised at Bellevue and Hillcrest before moving
to California.

ANDREW L. CAMPBELL

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised for some years in Edmonton, then Kitchener, Ontario.

VICTOR WALLACE WRIGHT

Graduated in Manitoba.

Reg. Alberta 1909.

Practised in Langdon and Calgary.

Was chairman of Workmen's Compensation Board.

Now residing in Vancouver, B.C.

DICK WOODCOCK

Graduated University of Iowa.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised at Sundial.

JERMYN OSCAR BAKER

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1930.

Was on construction work—Grand Trunk Pacific.

Later came to Edmonton where he established Baker Clinic.

Was Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, University of Alberta.

Still in practice.

JOHN SUTHERLAND WRIGHT

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Edmonton for many years

Took active interest in medical organizations.

Died in 1939.

MICHAEL COPPS COSTELLO

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Calgary.

Was Mayor of Calgary.

Died 1936.

JAMES L. HAMMOND

Graduated Detroit Medical College

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Tofield before moving to the United States.

ROBERT EDGAR BUSWELL

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised for many years at High River and Calgary.

Died in 1940.

EDGAR WILLIAM ALLIN

Graduated Trinity University 1904.

M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Was for many years a prominent general surgeon in Edmonton.

Died 1933.

JOHN ANSON LORNE ALLEN

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised at Innisfail, then Calgary and Lethbridge.

Died in 1946.

JOHN ERNEST PALMER

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1931.

In practice in Calgary as a genito-urinary surgeon.

DANIEL STEWART MACNAB

Graduated Bellevue University, New York.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Calgary since that time.

President Alberta Medical Association 1934-35.

CHARLES EDWARD COLEMAN

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Calgary, then moved to Vancouver.

ALEXANDER DEWAR

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Calgary.

Died in London, England, 1932.

FRANCIS DOUGLAS WILSON

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

In practice in Calgary.

RICHARD NEWTON SHILLINGTON

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised for a number of years in Lethbridge and Calgary.

Overseas first great war—Canadian Army Medical Corps.

At present connected with Department of Veterans Affairs, Calgary.

CLARE CLIFFORD HARTMAN

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Olds, Alberta.

PERCY F. SMITH

Graduated Baltimore.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Was one of the early practitioners in Camrose where at present his two sons are associated with him.

WILLIAM FREDERICK GERSHAW

Graduated Manitoba University 1908.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised at Medicine Hat since graduation.

Is at present member of Senate.

HECTOR MANSON CRAIG

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Stettler.

FREDERICK CLARENCE CLARKE

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Lethbridge and Calgary and then in the Barbadoes.

Was overseas in First Great War.

Died in 1941.

JOHN STANLEY WRAY

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Raymond and then Lethbridge.

JOHN JAMES McPHERSON

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Castor.

Died in 1940.

JAMES FRANKUM

Graduated McGill University 1907.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised for some years at Stettler and then at
Blaine, Washington, where he died in 1944.

ALWYN I. DANKS

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practises in Calgary.

ARTHUR BULLARD RITCHIE

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Edmonton before moving to Toronto.
Deceased.

ROBERT C. CARROLL

Graduated Western University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in New Norway, then in Calgary.
Deceased.

ROBERT MILLS REID

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Has practised in Vegreville for many years.

WILLIAM JOHN TAUGHER

Graduated Queen's University.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised at Crossfield, Alberta, then moved to
Prescott, Ontario.

ROBERT WESLEY LYNN

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Cardston, Alberta, and Lethbridge.

Accidentally killed 1936.

GORDON THORBORN BROWN

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised at Blackie, Alberta.

Deceased.

WILLIAM SAMUEL BYRNE

Graduated University of Dublin.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Address given as Edmonton, Alberta, and West
Croydon, Surrey, England.

Died 1918.

JAMES WILSON RICHARDSON

Graduated McGill University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

F.R.C.S. (C.) 1930.

Practising in Calgary.

WILLIAM WESTON UPTON

Graduated Toronto University 1910.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Vulcan and Calgary.

Died 1946.

ARTHUR TUPPER SPANKIE

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Castor, Crossfield, Calgary.

Died 1944.

SAMUEL VICTOR CARMICHAEL

Graduated Queen's University 1908.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised many years Strome, Alberta, where he
died in 1942.

ALFRED THOMAS BOND

Graduated Toronto University 1903.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised for a time in Camrose.

Was overseas First Great War.

Is at present in Ottawa.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEYER

Graduated Queen's University.

Reg. Alberta 1910.

Practised in Athabaska several years before moving to B.C.

HARRY C. WALLACE

Graduated Queen's University 1911.

Reg. Alberta 1919.

Served overseas during First Great War.

In practice in Wainwright.

HORACE G. FOLKINS

Graduated McGill University 1902.

Reg. Alberta 1914.

Practised at Okotoks, then Chauvin.

ARTHUR M. DAY

Graduated Toronto University.

Reg. Alberta 1914.

Is practising in Consort.

CHARLES W. HURLBURT

Graduated Toronto 1910.

Reg. Alberta 1911.

Practised at Coronation, then Edmonton.

F.R.C.P. (C.) 1931.

Deceased.

(see text)

PRESIDENTS OF THE ALBERTA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

1889	Geo. A. Kennedy, Macleod.
1890	Geo. A. Kennedy, Macleod.
1891	Geo. A. Kennedy, Macleod.
1892	H. Bain, Prince Albert.
1893	H. G. Mackid, Calgary.
1894	N. J. Lindsay, Calgary.
1895	R. B. Cotton, Regina.
1896	
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1898	
1899	
1900	
1901	
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1903	
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1905	
1906-7	R. G. Brett, Banff.
1907-8	H. C. Wilson, Edmonton.
1908-9	J. S. McEachern, Calgary.
1909-10	H. R. Smith, Edmonton.
1910-11	
1911-12	
1912-13	
1913-14	C. E. Smythe, Medicine Hat.
1914-15	R. G. Brett, Banff.
1915-16	T. H. Whitehaw, Edmonton.
1916-17	<i>W. A. Lincoln</i>
1917-18	<i>W. A. Lincoln</i>
1918-19	
1919-20	W. S. Galbraith, Lethbridge.
1920-21	
1921-22	A. E. Archer, Lamont.
1922-23	A. F. Anderson, Edmonton.
1923-24	E. W. Allin, Edmonton.
1924-25	W. Hackney, Calgary.
1925-26	I. R. Bell, Edmonton.
1926-27	W. Merritt, Calgary.
1927-28	W. A. Scanlon, Edmonton.
1928-29	P. M. Campbell, Lethbridge.
1929-30	R. Parsons, Red Deer.

1930-31.....	T. R. Ross, Drumheller.
1931-32.....	T. W. E. Henry, Fort Saskatchewan.
1932-33.....	H. A. Gibson, Calgary.
1933-34.....	R. B. Mooney, Edmonton.
1934-35.....	
1935-36.....	D. S. Macnab, Calgary.
1936-37.....	W. F. Gillespie, Edmonton.
1937-38.....	J. K. Mulloy, Cardston.
1938-39.....	C. R. Bunn, Red Deer.
1939-40.....	L. J. O'Brien, Grande Prairie.
1940-41.....	F. T. Campbell, Calgary.
1941-42.....	J. Ross Vant, Edmonton.
1942-43.....	D. N. MacCharles, Medicine Hat.
1943-44.....	J. Lester Clarke, Didsbury.
1944-45.....	H. H. Hepburn, Edmonton.
1945-46.....	H. N. Jennings, Calgary.
1946-47.....	H. Orr, Edmonton.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

1906-07	R. G. Brett, Banff.
1907-08	G. A. Kennedy, Macleod.
1908-09	J. M. Hotson, Strathcona.
1909-10	C. J. Stewart, Calgary.
1910-11	E. A. Braithwaite, Edmonton.
1911-12	John Park, Edmonton.
1912-13	F. H. Mewburn, Calgary.
1913-14	C. W. Field, Edmonton.
1914-15	G. H. Malcolmson, Edmonton.
1915-16	F. W. Crang, Edmonton.
1916-17	W. S. Galbraith, Lethbridge.
1917-18	R. G. Duggan, Killam.
1918-19	R. D. Sanson, Calgary.
1919-20	R. G. Brett, Banff.
1920-21	J. S. Wright, Edmonton.
1921-22	G. D. Stanley, Calgary.
1922-23	D. G. Revell, Edmonton.
1923-24	W. S. Galbraith, Lethbridge.
1924-25	W. S. Galbraith, Lethbridge.
1925	H. W. McGill, Calgary.
1926	W. G. Anderson, Wardlow.
1927	W. V. Lamb, Camrose.
1928	W. A. Wilson, Edmonton.
1929	R. Parsons, Red Deer.
1930	A. E. Archer, Lamont.
1931	A. E. Archer, Lamont.
1932	H. W. McGill, Calgary.
1933	W. A. Wilson, Edmonton.
1934	R. B. Francis, Calgary.
1935	W. G. Anderson, Wardlow.
1936	A. E. Archer, Lamont.
1937	W. A. Wilson, Edmonton.
1938	W. A. Wilson, Edmonton.
1939	W. V. Lamb, Camrose.
1940	Richard Parsons, Red Deer.
1941	R. B. Francis, Calgary.
1942	R. B. Francis, Calgary.
1943	W. G. Anderson, Wardlow.
1944	S. M. Rose, Lethbridge.
1945	T. H. Field, Edmonton.
1946	W. A. Lincoln, Calgary.
1947	M. A. R. Young, Lamont.

**REGISTRARS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND
SURGEONS OF ALBERTA**

1906-11.....J. D. Lafferty, Calgary.
1911-15.....George Macdonald, Calgary.
1915-19.....C. W. Field, Vegreville.
1919-22.....J. Park, Edmonton.
1922-46.....George R. Johnson, Calgary.
1947.....W. Bramley-Moore, Edmonton.

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